THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,813—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
30th Nov.	MEDINA	12293	----	---
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10500
14th "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	----	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	---
8th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000	----	---
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	---
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10 00	----	---
19th "	MALOJA	12500	----	---
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	---
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
"Armand Behic"	6385	...Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	...Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	...Costa	11th April 1913.
Oceanien	4143	...Mages	8th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

		I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles	(single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return) ... "	891	743	405
To London	(single) ... "	660	528	270
Do.	(return) ... "	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna ...	5255	A. Muzio.....	15th Dec. 1912
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna ...	5255	A. Muzio ...	15th Feb. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from .....Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525		Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri.....	4193	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia (a)...	4050	G. Belsito ...	8th Jan. 1913.
Capri (a)...	4193	A. de Amezaga..	8th Feb. 1913.

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to HONGKONG, Rs. 220; and to KOBE, Rs. 250.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dumra	1625	Thurs. 5th Dec.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 6th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,625 tons, on Thursday, 5th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Saturday 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons on or about 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	4th Dec. 1912.
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird.....	15th " "
*Circassia..	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	6th Jan. 1913.
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso.....	19th Jan. "
*Jastalia...	6388	G. Mitchell.....	2nd Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ...	6363	J. Coverley.....	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	9th March "
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird.....	23rd " "
*Circassia..	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso.....	22nd " "
*Jastalia...	6388	G. Mitchell.....	5th May "
*Elysia ...	6388	J. Coverley.....	19th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 824	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, pply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler ...	3000	Schepp	4th Dec. 1912
a Praesident	3310	Schenk	10th Dec. 1912
Markgraf	3380	Brunner	3rd Jan. 1913
a Somali	2655	Kaack	17th Jan. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritzar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp,)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Pekin	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

30,930

is the actual number of Fires extinguished by the

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

IF the THOUSANDS of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS are not sufficiently convincing evidence the wonderful record, while proving the reliability and superiority of the **MINIMAX** in emergency, clearly demonstrates the vital importance and positive necessity of their installation.

IN EVERY HOME.
IN EVERY CLUB.
IN EVERY MILL and FACTORY.
IN EVERY RAILWAY STATIONS.
IN EVERY OFFICE.
IN EVERY GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
IN EVERY HOSPITAL.
IN EVERY THEATRE.
IN EVERY CHURCH.
IN EVERY SCHOOL.

In action it is so simple and handy that a child can use it.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Reduce the Cost of Motoring.

First 1888 Foremost ever since

Tyre Cost should not be reckoned by initial expenditure but by duration of service.

When durability and service are considered in conjunction with initial cost, it has been clearly demonstrated that Dunlop Tyres reduce the cost of motoring, by the only conclusive method—the Test of Mileage.

DUNLOPS

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St. CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane,
MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Cos.

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Daimler

MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Office of the above Company is at 17A, ALTAMOUNT ROAD, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

Copies of Prospectus and application forms, however, can be had, and also applications for shares will be received, as hitherto, at the office of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. PAYNE & Co., at 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1912.

D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADOBA PURSHOTTAM in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his minor son KHANDERAO DADOBA, NARAYEN PURSHOTTAM in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his minor son HARISHANKER NARAYEN, HARISHCHANDER PURSHOTTAM, BALARAM PANDURANG, HIRAMAND KASHINATH in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his minor son GAJANAN HIRAMAND and RAMCHANDER BHASKER MANTRI have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 316 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Namajee, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East also by the property of Namajee.

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 573 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hurichand Bhicoba, on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Govind, on or towards the West by the property of Boodia Kolee, and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

THIRDLY :—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 40 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the South by a passage on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Govind and on or towards the East by the property of Boodia Kolee.

FOURTHLY :—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 75 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North, by on or towards the South by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers, and on or towards the East by the property of Boodia Kolee.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 288 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Boodia Kolee, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Bros., and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement, about 611 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Bros., on or towards the South by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the West by the property of Pascoal Luis, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 470 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the West by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 243 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Govind, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

NINTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 227 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Bhicoba, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

TENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 752 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

ELEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 407 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ramchander Dadaji, on or towards the South by the property of Waman Raghoba on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers, and on or towards the East by the property of

TWELTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 260 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pascoal Luis, on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Bhicoba, on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

THIRTEENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 174 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pascoal Luis, on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Bhicoba, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

All the above thirteen pieces are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 292, 314 and 34, New Nos. 12302 and a-12826, New Survey Nos.

6-4	3-5-7	2-5	6-8	5	2	3
3019	3020	3016	3057	3053	3055	3056

and are now in possession and occupation of the vendors.—Dated this 26th day of Nov., 1912.

EDGELOW GULAECHAND WADIA AND Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

DISTILLING CONTRACT IN THE BARODA STATE.

THE DATE to receive SEALED TENDERS is hereby changed from 6th to 20th December, 1912, in order to give longer time to the tenderers. Other conditions already notified, remain unchanged.

V. Y. VANIKAR,
Sar Subha.

Baroda, 26th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned not later than 7th December, 1912, for the POST OF PROFESSOR of PHYSICS, Grant Medical College, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

C. H. V. MEYER, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on behalf of the BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY are prepared to receive subscriptions in aid of the Turkish wounded.

LOST.

A DIAMOND SAPPHIRE and PEARL ORNAMENT, on TUESDAY, 26th November between 10 A. M. and 12 midday. Probably in the Fort. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same. Please reply to Box No. 6732, care of this paper."

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

WANTED.

OIL MILLS—EUROPEAN EXPERT in the manufacture of all kind of vegetable oils (all systems of presses, and also extracting oil by means of solvents) is open for engagement or consultation. Specialty: Refining oils, regenerating old or waste oils, working up, and utilising oily and fatty residues and wastes. Apply box No. 611 care of this paper.

WANTED —The following MUSICIANS for the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles :—1 Flute and Piccolo, 3 Bb Clarinets, 1 Euphonium, 1 String Bass, 1 Eb Bass, and 2 Cornets. Good pay and prospects for good men with Free Quarters. Please apply with copies of testimonials to

BAND PRESIDENT,
Nagpur Volunteer Rifles,
Nagpur, C. P.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY of and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—For the News Department, a fully qualified SENIOR PROOF READER—Apply with copies of testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
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Telephone No. 2270.

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 450, care of "Bombay Gazette".

SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, single and double glass and panel door almiras, bookcases, writing, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, sofas, phonographs, ironsafes, square piano, carved partition screen made to order,—drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, and hat stand.

at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber tyred shigram.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street., Fort on MONDAY the 9th December at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.) the effects of the late Mr. S. J. Tallery consisting of carpet designs, design hooks, plates etc.,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1912.

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3RD ROUND THE WORLD TOUR 3RD

WILLISON'S
ANGLO-AMERICAN
CIRCUS
AND
£1,000 ,000
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION

Of interesting and curious Animals
Introducing for the first time
An All Star Company
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The Dainty little Lady on the Lofty Trapeze
Suspending any member of the audience
in mid-air solely by her teeth.

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Pretty Performing Ponies

CARL WIRTH'S
Educated and Talking Zebras.

MONS. ROUGAL'S
Astounding Trained Animals
6 Bengal Tigers, and 2 Black Bears
And Act seething with sensationalism

FEASTS OF FUN AND FRIVOLITY
by our
6 COMICAL CLOWNS
headed by
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Agile Acrobats, including his own 50 whirlwind Somersaults around the arena.

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For a few weeks only at the
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Initial Performances
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Doors open One Hour earlier.

POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.

Box Seats Rs. 4, Chairs, Rs. 3 and 2,
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Natives only.

Seats can be secured at our own Circus Office outside the Main Entrance.
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All communications must be addressed to
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MAIDANIA.

BILLIARD MATCH

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The World's Champion Billiard Players.

FRIDAY
AND
SATURDAY,
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AT 9-30.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5 & Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 2.

Special Concessions to Clubs.

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Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.,
And in the evening at
THE OFFICE, MAIDANIA.

Look out for notice re
WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

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Grand Musical Programme.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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The well-known Concert Party

THE MASCOTS

Will appear entr'acte in
The First Show at 6-30 to 8 p.m.,
AND
LAST SHOW AT 10 TO 12 P. M.

SONGS:
DANCES:
SKETCH.

(2nd Show 8-30 to 9-30 p.m., Cinema Pictures only).

The Cinema programme will include

1. THE SARDINIAN DRUMMER BOY.
2. WIFFLES TENOR.
3. MAX IN THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

THREE SHOWS DAILY.

6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 12 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30th November :

We announce A Great Sensational Film of Circus Life,
CALLED
THE LAST PERFORMANCE,
Which includes a Tremendously Exciting item known as
.THE PLATFORM OF DEATH.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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A Dramatic Adaptation of Mrs. Henry Wood's Famous Novel
Shown for the First Time in Bombay, and Booked Exclusively for the America-India.

A Typical English Production by English Artistes.

IT BEARS THE MARK OF—"PERFECTION."

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Reserve Fund	„ „	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„ „	558,288,69

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 2,03,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„	17,850,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£100,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

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A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott-Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

Their Christmas Eve
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

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B. O. C.

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B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	89 3-4	un	chgd
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	53 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	29 1-3	un	chgd
do. 2 months' transac.	29 1-4		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	63	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·22		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·47		01 1-2
do. do. New York	4 84 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
4 months' sight	4 11-16	un	chgd
Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 3-8	un	chgd
4 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 5-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 7-8	1-8	

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.

Estimate on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29 32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS,

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 38,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 17,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,80,000 " to Madras.

" 62,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 7,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 10,00,000 " to Bombay
" to Madras

" 17,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 80,10,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras ..... Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...Firm—Quiet
Futures Barly—Steady
Manchester Moderately active at an advance.
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 700 "
Imports ... 45,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 7 09+14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10·20+10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·79	6·77	6·75	6·74	6·72
+12	+12	+11	+12	+11
Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·72	6·72	6·71	6·69	
+11	+11	+12	+11	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 12·63 Mar. 12·73.
New York official Noon call Dec. 12·80, Mar. 12·75.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·75, Mar. 12·64.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 63,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 84,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 53,000
" Exports to Continent ... 56,000
" Spot Cotton ... 13·10+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·57+12 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on foreign buying.

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·32+15

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 5-8+1-8
Futures month of Dec. ... 12·79+07
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·92+13
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet
Holiday to-morrow

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 33 1-4—1-4
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 7-8—1-4
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Nominal
Tone—Easier
Australian Wheat.— ... unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of P Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports,— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 45 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest—Value Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 5 3-4+1-4
Nov.-Dec.—Buyers—Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 88 1
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 2-1—1 3-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Value

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38-3
" " Mutton Tallow 41-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Quiet

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 7 1-2+1 1-2
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm practically nothing doing
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 1-2—1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
10 1-4+1-2d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Steady without activity. Closed firm
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 1 1-2—3-4 d
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet still very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 7 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F
Calcutta
Do. 10 7 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12—Nov Dec—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12—July-Dec—Value.
Do. 12 6—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 1 1-2—July-Dec—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2—Nov. Dec.Value.
Tone—Unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [28TH NOV., 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Bars.	Rs. 96,000	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	15	17,218
B. B. and C. I. Railway	26	30,950

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate one per cent. and it now stands at 7 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay has also to-day raised its rate by one per cent., and it now stands at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills went better yesterday tenderers at 1-4 1-16 Demand and 1-4 3-32 T. T. receiving 16 per cent of their requirements. The market opened firm, rates being unchanged. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and 3 months sight bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152
Shanghai "	...211 1-4
Japan "	...160
"	...149 1-2 Jan-Feb

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 7-16 for cash and to-morrow's settlement and 95 1-2 for the second settlement, and has declined 1-16 during the day closing as under. A fairly large business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	6 0
1st Settlement	...	" 95	6 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 95	7 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday ready bar silver in London was again unchanged at 29 1-8 and for forward delivery the advance of the previous day was lost, the closing quotation being 1-16 down at 29 1-4. New York was unchanged at 63. The local market opened quiet at 73 1-4 ex duty for ready and the near settlement and has eased 1-8 during the day, closing for all positions as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23	15 0
Australian " "	...	" 23	15 0
Sovereigns " "	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	" 73	2 0
1st Settlement	...	" 73	2 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 73	8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	" 82	8 0
1st Settlement	...	" 82	8 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 82	14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the home markets continues The American markets are closed to-day for a holiday. Prices here this morning opened steadier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 316 and other descriptions Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rates. There has been a moderate enquiry for forward delivery at current rates, but sellers are not inclined to operate at all freely. At Colaba the market was steadier and prices advanced about Re. 1 closing as under.

Ready cotton, is firm and prices for Oomras styles are improving. There is a fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 326	March
Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 315-16	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat		326	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	" 324	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		" 318	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	" 314	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	" 302	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	" 291	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 284	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	Rs. 286-7	Dec.
F. G. M. G. Bengals	...	" 267-8	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet—Steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	... 62,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·81	6 80	6·78
+02	+03	+03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6 77	6·75	6 75
+03		
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·75	6·74	6 72
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 9 0	B.T.
December	...	" 9 3 0	B.T.
April-May 1913	...	" 9 4 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet but steady

We quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 4 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 7 13 0	B.T
Yellow " "	...	" 8 14 0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 55 8 0	
Mimbara	...	" 58 0 0	
Black Kutni	...	" 47 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 15 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 38 0 0	

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 28 0 0	
Forward	...	" 26 8 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	...	Rs. 45 8 0	
Jan.-Feb. Small	...	" 44 4 0	

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 6 0	B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 0	B. T.	
White Delhi May 1913	" 5 7 0	"	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,745
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	73 1-2

MILLS.

David	521 1-4
Kohinoor	820
Manockji Petit	3,165
New Great Eastern	271 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	172
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	179
Bombay S N Ordy	235
Colaba Land and Mill	1,445
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday.

Cotton	6,857	bales.
Wheat	13,372	cwts.
Linseed	339	"
Rapeseed	48	"
Gingellyseed	8 132	"
Poppyseed	19	"
Groundnuts...	1,261	"
Castorseed	1,728	"
Rice	6,687	"
Myrabolams.	961	"
Cottonseed	2,106	"
Mowrasee	61	"
Gram	8,073	"
Joowar	6,228	"
Maize	1,743	"
Barley	5,792	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, 27th Nov. 1912.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	63000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	53000 do.
Exports to Continent	...	56000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	13·10+10
Future Cotton at New York—Dec.		12·67+12
Future Cotton at New York—Mar...		12·83+15

Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Future—Steady

General Tone Market opened—Firm and advanced on unfavourable cables and Commission house buying. Crop improved by cessation frain.

NEW ORLEANS, 27th Nov. 1912.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Dec.		12·79+7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.		12·92+13

Opening Tone of Market—Steady.

LIVERPOOL, 27th Nov. 1912.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ...	...	Quiet and closed steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for Futures ...	...	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	...	Steady
Total Day's Sales ...	...	6,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	...	700 do
Oomnadas Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ...		5 3-16
Comonada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ...		5 5-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown...	...	10 3-16
Good Bhownuggar ...	...	5 15-16d.
Good Bengal	...	5 4-16d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 1-16d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 13-16d.
Good Madras Western Ldn ...	...	5 7 8d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Lpool C. I. F. ...		6 1-4d.
Geo. Mayalla Yarns ...	...	11 1-8
40's Mull Twist (Bannermills) ...		11 1-4
Weft 54 American	...	11 3-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	17 1-2
Weft 32's	...	13 3-4
Twist 36	...	10 5-8
Twist 42	...	11 7-8
Twist American 60	...	11 3-4
Twist Egyptian 60	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80	...	20 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns	...	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns	...	Firm
Mid American at Liverpool...	...	7·09+14

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool—		
Nov.-Dec.	...	6 79+12
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·77 " 12
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·75 " 11
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·74 " 12
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·72 " 10
Apl.-May	...	6·72 " 12
May-June	...	6·72 " 10
June-July	...	6·71 " 12
July-Aug.	...	6·69 " 11

MANCHESTER, 27th Nov. 1912.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Advancing but higher prices asked is checking business—fair enquiries for Shirting, Dhooties and Prints.

LONDON, 27th Nov. 1912.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 los) ...Nov.-Dec.—London, 49 6—Sellers

Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 50 2—	"
Do. La Plata	...Nov.-Dec—Antwerp 45 —	"
Do. Tone of Market at close ...	For lower prices	
Do. Tendency of the Market...	...	"
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes.	Nov.—£27-10-0—	"
do	...Jan.-Feb.— £27-5-0—	"
Do. Tone of Market at close	...Steady	
Do. Total afloat for U. K.	...100000 qrs	
Do. River Plate exports	... do.	
Poppyseed. Canal...Nov.-Dec.—Hamburg 71·9		"
Do. Tone of Market at close	...Steady	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 p.c. exship ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 53—		"
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 54 6—		"
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 51·3—		"
Do. Tone of Market at close	... Steady	
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ...Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest—Value—£6·19·0—		
Do. Tone of Market at close	...Firm	
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Nov.-Dec.—London 61—		"
Wheat. Choice white Karachi...Nov.-Dec.—London 38·6 —		"
Do. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492lbs.) ...	Nov.-Dec.—London 38 1 1-2—	"
Do. Club No. 2 ...Nov.-Dec.—London 38·6—		"
Do. Choice white Delhi...Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal		
Do. Tone of Market at close	...Quiet	
Do. South Australian ...	...No sellers.	
Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ...	... do	
Do. Red Graded American per cental...	Dec. 7-3	

LONDON, 27th Nov. 1912.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg... ...	Nov.—9·6—Sellers
German Beetroot 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg... ...	Dec.—9·6 3-4—Sellers
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Nov.-Dec.—12·6—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)	Dec.-Jan.—12·6—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	...Nov.-Dec.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	...Dec.-Jan.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
Mauritius Crystals C. I. F. Bombay and Calcutta	...Nov.—12 4 1-2—Value
Mauricius Crystals C. I. F. Bombay and Calcutta	...Dec.—12 6—Value
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market...	Firm
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)	Nov.-Dec,13·9 Value
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)	Dec. Jan.—14
E. A. R. Closing Tone of Market...	Steady

LONDON, 27th Nov. 1912.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	... Nov.-Dec.—11 8 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913.	...June,Dec.—10·6—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	...Nov.-Dec.— 11 9 1-4—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913...	June-Dec.—10 7 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	...Nov.-Dec.—12 6—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913	.. June-Dec.—11-2—Value
Java Sugar 26 T, M. O. (or Similar Bombay or Karachi	Nov.-Dec.—12 7 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bombay or Karachi 1913	...June-Dec.—11 10 1-2—Value
Closing Tone of Market	...Quiet with little doing
Special Feature	do.

LONDON, 27th Nov. 1912.

METALS.

		£	s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	...	76	7 6
" Best English Selected	...	83	0 0
" Braziers ...	...	88	0 0
" Tone of Market—Quiet.			
Hard Spelter	...	22	10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	210	0 0
Yellow Metal	...	7	3-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, O, B Lpool F O B Lpool ...	...	12	10 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta	...	7	3 9
" " Rods "	...	8	1 3
" " Hoops "	...	8	10 0
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp		7	0 0
" " Plates "	...	6	15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	...	6	3 9
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	...	0	15 7 1-2
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	...	3	7 9
" No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	...	3	9 0
" Gartsherrie ...	...	4	2 6
Lead Pig English ...	...	18	7 6

Tone of Steel Market—Quiet.

Silver, Spot	...	29 1-8
" 2 months hence ...	...	29 1-4
" Tone of Market—Quiet.		
" Special Feature—Very little doing.		

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	29 1-8
Silver 2 months ...	29 1-4
" Closing Tone of Market—Quiet,	
Silver Tendency, etc, of the Market—with little doing.	
Rents 3 per cent ...	...£ 89 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent...	...£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 91 3-4
Sterling loan	"
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 78 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	" £ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz ...	... 77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market—Firm.

Closing " "		"
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 per cent		
Specie Shipments—Since 17th October.		
Exchanges on India 30 Days Sight.		1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fes ...	...	25·22
Berlin cheques on London Mks—		20·47
Newyork (Demand Bills)	...	4 84 3-4
Interest day to day loans	...	3 5-8
" 7 days Market loans	...	3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.		4 11-16
" " 6 " "		4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	5 1-8
" " 6 "	...	5 1-8

London, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for...Rs. 80,00,000

Rupees 38,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 17,20,000 do to Bombay.
" 6,80,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 62,70,000.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d, (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rupees 7,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10,00,000 do to Bombay.

Rs. 17,30,000.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale... ...Rs. 80,10 000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Bradford and Leeds Weekly Report.

General Tone of Market... ... Firm

Crossbreds Medium—Firm and prices 1-4 to 1-2 higher.

English wools—Strong market advancing.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Nov.-Dec.—4 6—Sellers.

General Tone of market—Firm.

COTTON.

Liverpool Nov. 28.

Days Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales.
Tone of Market...	...	Steady.

	Previous closing.	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec	6·79	6·82
Dec.-Jan	6·77	6 80
Jan.-Feb	6·75	6·78
Feb.-Mar	6·74	6·78
Mar.-Apl	6·72	6·75
Apl.-May	6·72	6·75
May-June	6 72	6·75
June-July	6·71	6·74
July-Aug	6·69	6·72

Prices at 10 a. m.

CACUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Bank rate to-day was increased to seven from six per cent., at which figure it had stood since November 14th. Last year it was January before every six per cent. came in, and the indications are that we are in for a period of dear money, dearer than we have been accustomed to in recent years.

The recent little boom in coal seems to be over, and to-day shared are beginning to show a serious decline all along the line. Buyers are conspicuous by their absence, and only nominal quotations at lower prices are shown in to-day's reports.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.	UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
6-10...Arr.	Manmad ..... "	7-16
10-29... "	Bhopal ..... "	21- 5
12-56... "	Bina ..... "	18-35
15-25... "	Jhansi ..... "	15-30
17-18... "	Gwalior ..... "	13-43
19-32... "	Agra Cantonment ..... "	11-20
20-36... "	Muttra ..... "	10-19
23- 0... "	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment ..... "	2-51
5-29... "	Ludhiana ..... "	1-10
5-53... "	Phillaur ..... "	0-53
6-32... "	Jullundur ..... "	0- 9
8- 7... "	Amritsar ..... "	23-34
9-13... "	Lahore ..... "	18-13
14-33... "	Lala Musa ..... "	15-35
18-36... "	Rawalpindi ..... "	11-29
23-18... "	Peshawar Cantonment...Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND SIMLA.	UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.	Delhi Arr.	7-28
2-53.....Arr.	Amballa Dep.	3-55
3-35.....Dep.	Amballa Arr.	2-51
5-28.....Arr.	Kalka Dep.	1-30
6- 5.....Dep.	Kalka Arr.	0-49
12-30.....Arr.	Simla ..... Dep.	18-30

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.	UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15..... "	Jhansi ..... "	15- 5
18- 7.....Arr.	Orai ..... "	13- 8
20-14..... "	Cawnpore ..... "	10-55
21-45..... "	Lucknow ..... Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ALLUM—Nov. 2 at. Landour, Edwin William Allum, Major, Retired List of his Majesty's late Bengal Army, aged 54 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

St. Xavier's High School: Distribution of Prizes, Mr. P. R. Cadell presiding, 5-30 p. m.

University, Election for the Bombay Legislative Council Scrutiny of Nomination Papers.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p. m.

Maxim: "Men often seem rich to become rich".—Wall Street Maxim.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Medina" will leave Bombay harbour at 2·30 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	3-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officer, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a program

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Harpenden, 2,392 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo of coal.

The steamer Benerplate 2351 tons Captain J. M. Smith arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Moji 1st November, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kerkerran, 2413 tons, Captain D. W. Wilson arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta 17th instant with a cargo of coal.

The Arab Steamer Co's. steamer Bahrin 1402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bushch 12th Nov. via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 202 deeks passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Murray	3121	Wodal	... C Coast	... 4-12	... M M & Co
B Dido	3127	Runton	... Hull	...5-12	...J F & Co
C & E City of Athens	3571	Knaut	...Kchi	5-12	... K N & Co
D & E Trafford Hall	3437	Maia	...Karachi	...30-11	... K N & Co
F Fultala	2702	Tallent	....Rangoon	...30-11	... M M & Co
H Kantler	1965	Schaff	....Durban	...4-12	... A Strandest Co
K Rangoon Maru	2733	Kamoshita	...Kobe	...29-11	... N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	....Antwerp	...5-12	... J M & Co
N Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	...Barrow-Furness	... 4-12	..R A Willis
P Ranvik	3332	Berggren	....Rotterdam	..28-11	... T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Arabistan	3207	Davies	....Antwerp	... 3-12	... M M & Co
2 Massilia	3112	Tamson	....Lpool	...2-12	..... W and A G Co
3 KingBleddyn	2552	Bitch	... Antwerp	...25-11	... J M & Co
4 Steinberger	2455	de Yonge	.....	.....	.....
5 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	...Lpool	...28-11	.. K Nixon & Co
6 Astor	2247	Vickala	Liverpool	3-12	... K N & Co
6 Authon	2447	Nickola	....Antwerp	.....	..... K N & Co
7 Oolabaria	3137	Ramage	..Galle	...M M & Co	
8 Cleopatra	2132	Chersich	....Trieste	...1-12	... A L S N Co
9 Lindenfels	3525	Muller	....Hamburg	.....	W & A G & Co
10-11 India	4198	Gordon	...Shanghai	...18-12	... P & O Co
12&13 Arcadia	3513	Bracham	...Aden	7-12	..... P & O Co
15 Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	..Dunkirk	...4-12	.. T M & Co
16 Wardha	2352	Counock	...Genoa	...7-12	...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	.....	Bo S N Co
Courtland	7c0	Ebram	.....	.....
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	....Repairing	...Bo S N Co
Netravati	639	Fakira	.....	...Bo S N Co

Offside G

Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell	...30-11	...M M & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Besching	.....Repairing	..... J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Riverplate	Smith	Moji, Nov 1
28	Kilkerran	Wilson	Calcutta, Nov 17
	Babrein	Grant	Busrch, Nov 12
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, Nov 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Kola	Elton	Basteh
	Strathan	McLay	Philadelphia
	Muttra	Carey	Rangoon, etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
" Riverfourth for Antwerp etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chyebassa" arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of 27th instant. The same Co's steamer "Colaba" passed Lisbon on the evening of the 26th instant, homeward bound.

The Clan Liner steamer "Clan Cameron" arrived in London on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Paris" arrived at Liverpool homeward bound on the morning of the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—Nov. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—2 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 4 bales cotton, The Jewraj Balloo Mill; 5 bales skins, H Esmail and Co; 18 bales hides. R. M. Kooka.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—70 bales wool, M. Jeths; 17 bales wool, M. Daja.

Lockaley Hall s—33 bales wool, D Coondamnal.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—4,000 cwt barley, B. C. Lloyd and Co.

King Bleddyn s—7,766 cwt. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Barotei s—42 cwt ramputrie, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR HAMBURG,

Chulmleigh s—165 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 2,000 cwt. rapeseed, R. S. Forage; 50 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

Lindenfels s—1,000 cwt. mowraseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 283 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 50 cwt kajoo, D Passoo and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschecck and Co.

Bielefeld s—150 bales cotton, 1,500 cwt mowraseed, and 1,000 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 500 cwt. ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwt. gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Auther s—93 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 260 bales hemp, B. Coonilal; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Chulmleigh s—55 tinclippings S. Wallace and Co; 200 cwts. gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GUSTERNAUDE.

Lindenfels s—10,000 cwts. gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bielefeld s—2,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—144 cwts rapeseed, J. Fachiri. 4 pots rose oil, Phirpte and Co; 720 cwts gingellisseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Dido s—90 casks skins, S M Siddiq.

FOR GENOA.

Wardha s—2,000 cwts. linseed K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Barotee s—100 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jeewandas and Co; 475 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—111 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co! 3 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1 package woolen carpets Thos. Cook and Son; 1,599 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros;

FOR FUIME.

Cleopatra s—165 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co!

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s—200 bundles tents Adamyr Peerbhoy and Sons;

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—85 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, The M. B. Kaisho; 195 cwts olibanum, E Moledina; 15 chests opium, P Ganeshdas; 35 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, S J David and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—10 chests opium, O Jammahomed and Co; 75 bales piecegoods, E. D. Sassoon and Co; and 140 bales twist 750 bales twist The M B Kaisha 15 chests opium, P Gaosh S. S. 10 chests opium, H Sarajmal;

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—6 cwts coffee C M Bhesania;

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru s—94 bales cotton The M B Kaisha!

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TROOPS ATTENDING THE NORTHERN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE is issued regarding the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the field Post Offices which will be opened to serve the troops during the forthcoming Northern Army Manœuvres near Delhi, in December, 1912.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICE.

Mode of addressing postal articles :—

Articles posted for delivery from Field Post Offices should be addressed as follows :—

X. Y.
(Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment,
Brigade or Department.)
Westland / Eastland Army,
Northern Army Manœuvres.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly the Regiment (Infantry or Cavalry), Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade, Division or Department of the person addressed. If a post town is added in the address, the article is very liable to be delayed. Postal Articles which cannot reach the Delhi Base Office till the 12th December, 1912, should not be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of Postal articles (Private and official) viz. letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full pre-payment of postage on all articles is compulsory. Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully pre-paying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through Regimental Orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addresses. The receipt of the person to whom a registered articles or parcel, is delivered, will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel.

N. B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the Field Post Office by which he is served.

INSURANCE, V. P. POST AND MONEY ORDERS.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to Field Post Offices, nor be sent to them under the V. P. system. Money orders will not be issued for payment by Field Post Offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES. WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (Private and official) viz. letters, post cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered, and unregistered, may be posted at Field Post Offices. In the case of all articles which are for delivery from other field post offices, full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Articles cannot be posted under the V. P. system at Field Post Offices, nor will any insurance work be done.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANK.

Money orders will not be issued from field post offices, nor will Savings Bank business be transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post cards and embossed envelopes other than one anna Soldiers' envelopes) both ordinary and service, and British Postal Orders, can be purchased from any field post office.

N. B.—None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent post offices which exist on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal work, and the troops may use them in connection with any kind of postal business which Field Post Offices are not authorised to perform.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
Calcutta, November 28.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout
INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette.'

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Berla Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SEASON FOR COMIC OPERAS.
Price Rs. 4-8 each.
VOCAL SCORES, WITH WORDS & MUSIC.

Princess Caprice	Leo Fall
Sergeant Brus	Liza Lehmann
Peggy	Leslie Stuart
The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
The Quaker Girl	L. Monckton
Our Miss Gibbs	L. Monckton
The Torendor	L. Monckton
Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Belle of New York	G. Kerker
A Waltz Dream	Oscar Straus
The Dairymaids	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisienne	I. Caryll
Dorothy	A. Cellier
The Shop Girl	I. Caryll
The Circus Girl	I. Caryll
The Messenger Boy	L. Monckton
Three Little Maids	P. Reubens
A Runaway Girl	I. Caryll
The Girl from Kays	I. Caryll
Duchess of Dantzic	I. Caryll
Veronique	A. Messager
The Cingallee	L. Monckton
Earl and the Girl	I. Caryll
The Orchid	I. Caryll
The Spring Chicken	L. Monckton
Merry Widow	F. Lehar
Lady Madcap	Paul Reubens
Miss Hook of Holland	P. Reubens
My Mimosa Maid	P. Reubens
The Artista Model	S. Jones
The Gay Gordons	G. Jones
The Islander	P. Farraday

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
PIANO and MUSIC DEPT.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

"A. M."—Such arrangements as you suggest are already made.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 29th Nov. 1912.

COMING TO TERMS.

ALTHOUGH an armistice has not yet been formally proclaimed, a truce seems to reign in the Balkans. No news of a date later than the twenty-fourth has come through from the belligerent armies and in the meantime plenipotentiaries have met to arrange the terms of an enduring peace. The offer to negotiate came from the Turks and was made to the Bulgarians. The latter had to consult their allies and some time was occupied in this preliminary; but the offer was accepted and the Turkish delegates reached the headquarters of the Bulgarian army on the twenty-third. It has been noticed that the other Slavonic kingdoms are not represented in the discussion and that both Montenegro and Servia have been content to leave their interests in the hands of Bulgaria, but that Greece has sent its own representatives to take part in the Conference. In the dearth of more stirring information such an incident has naturally aroused comment; and the suggestion of jealousy between the Greeks on the one hand, and the Servians and Bulgarians on the other, has indicated some conflict of opinion betwen the Greeks and their Slavonic allies. Jealousies were rife before the war broke out; and resentment against the extension of Greek influence in the national churches has caused constant bad feeling throughout the Peninsula. In Macedonia, where the different parties met and mingled the hostility sometimes resulted in bloodshed. With the best intentions the commanders of the allied forces cannot allay those feelings all at once; and the wonder is that they have been able to do so at all. It is not surprising that traditional quarrels should have broken out, when the troops came in contact with each other after their victorious campaigns, and the officers must have had plenty to do to prevent open rows. But it is certain that the leaders on both sides knew the danger and that they have risked a meeting in the hope that the allies would present a united front to Turkey and to the world. To a great extent they have succeeded. Greeks and Servians have co-operated in the capture of Monastir, and their respective Crown Princes have driven together through the streets of Uskub. It is also certain that the Greek demands were formulated and agreed upon before Greece joined the confederacy in making war. It may be concluded, therefore, that there will be no disagreement between Greece and the Balkan States in the promulgation of the terms of peace.

Whether Turkey will accept the Allies' conditions is a more difficult question to answer. We think that the Porte will do so in the end. The Turks love delay; and they will take longer than a western nation to make up their minds. But in their present circumstances they will see that delay is more than usually dangerous, and that they stand to lose rather than to gain by continuing the contest. The moderate proposals put forward by Bulgaria, which confirm us in our opinion of Bulgarian statesmanship, have greatly improved the prospects of peace. After fighting one of the fiercest struggles of modern warfare, the Bulgarians have obviously studied to be temperate in their terms. Their control is wonderful, unless we are to suppose that they are very desirous of a rest from fighting, we cannot but admire the quickness with which they turn from arms to diplomacy and the readiness they show to reach an understanding with their hereditary foes. Their political capacity stamps them as the natural leaders of the Balkans, and Europe is beginning to wonder what their next move will be. As we have thought all along, they are quite willing to make friends with the Turks, not probably because their ancient hatred has suddenly disappeared, but because they have visions and designs in which the Turks may some day approve and assist. So they have officially proclaimed that they wish to spare Turkish feelings and that they will meet Turkish wishes as far as possible. The surrender of Adrianople will be a bitter pill for the Turks. It was their first capital in Europe, and they lived and reigned there before Constantinople fell before their assault. But unless some great and unforeseen change should happen in the fortunes of the war, nothing can now save Adrianople, and it might be less galling on the whole for the garrison to withdraw with the honours of war than sullenly to await inevitable defeat. The Chatalja lines seem likely to be fixed as the boundary of the Turkish possession in Europe, though perhaps a little more territory along the Propontis may be assigned them.

Another thing that makes for peace is the feeling in Europe. There is no doubt that Europe has received a shock which it will take a long time to get over. Like ourselves no one at home, even at the Foreign Office in London, thought of the possibility of war in the Balkans at the end of summer, and no one counted on the allies' sudden and overwhelming success. Europe is stunned. It does not know what to think. The language of the home press, as it reaches us from week to week, is stronger than anything we have said on the various battles of the war, although it confirms our opinions. None of the Great Powers with the possible, but unacknowledged, exception of Russia expected such mighty feats from the Balkan States; and in consequence both financiers and statesmen feel that they must have time to reflect. If the truth must be told, Europe is a little frightened. Not a rattle of the German sabre is heard, and in spite of evident anxiety about the Adriatic Austria has said nothing to annoy or to alarm. Whether the present pause is the lull that precedes the storm, time alone will show; but we are inclined to think that the nations have been subdued to silence by events that they do not understand, and that it will be some time before they recover from their bewildered state. All the influence that they have will, therefore, make for peace.

OUR HOARDED WEALTH. Sir Daniel Hamilton, who can claim more than a superficial acquaintance with Indian financial problems, makes it quite clear in his recent letter to the *Times* that he has little sympathy with the attempt now being made to inaugurate a gold coinage in India. Hitherto, thanks to the energy of its advocates the other side has had all the innings and we have heard but little of the purely silver point of view. Sir Daniel's letter, therefore, is timely, and without entering upon any discussion of this great controversy just now, it is possible to realize the truth of much of what he affirms. For example, there can be no doubt that, whenever circumstances permit, the Indian is given to hoarding his wealth, and nothing pleases him better than to keep in his possession, in the form of solid jewellery, as much of the precious metal as he can get hold of. Given a gold coinage the Indian would be able to push this propensity to greater lengths. There is also the dishonest class to be considered, and already we understand, there have been complaints of short-weight gold coins brought about, possibly, by some process of sweating. We do not say these circumstances are sufficient in themselves to constitute an argument against the inauguration of a gold coinage, but they are certainly important enough to call for consideration. But it will be remarked that Sir Daniel Hamilton is not opposed to a gold coinage as such. What he claims is that much has to be done in India before it can be introduced with safety. "Before experimenting with gold coinage on any but the smallest scale," he says with some force, "the Government of India must cure the people of hoarding." And he believes the most suitable remedy to be applied is the extension of the village bank system under the Co-operative Credit Societes Act. "It is no exaggeration to say," continues the letter, "that India's agriculturists lose nearly a hundred millions sterling per annum in exhorbitant interest to creditors. Herein lies the chief mismanagement of India's finances. When India is covered with these village banks, and the people have learned the advantages of banking over burying, a gold currency may be introduced with more hope of success. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government of India will not withhold the men required to develop the movement." We have here a point of view to which it is impossible to attach too much importance; but there is one reference in this paragraph, we think, which requires some little explanation. We mean the suggestion that the Government of India is responsible for the development of the village bank movement. It is to a large extent, but is it not true to say that not only has it recognized the fact, but has also discharged its obligation? Scarcely a day passes but that we hear of some splendid effort made officially to push the movement into new territory, and we think that the time has come when the great men in the land, the native chiefs, who are the natural leaders of the people, should take much of this work into their own hands with assistance, of course, of an official character. After all, the economic condition of the rural population is only one of the great problems with which Government is confronted, and we are not sure that it is even the second in importance. Sanitation and Education are both essentials in the highest degree and many other supremely important matters might be enumerated with no very great difficulty. At the same time, as we remarked previously, the village bank system is closely bound up with the material prosperity of the people, and we trust it will be possible to extend its advantages to a wider area as Sir Daniel Hamilton suggests should be done.

YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOS. A GOOD deal has been heard recently of the possibility that yellow fever may be added to the list of diseases prevalent in India through the opening of the Panama Canal. Government have already taken steps to investigate the conditions prevailing at ports in this country with a view to preventive measures being taken and in a timely article in the "Agricultural Journal of India" Mr. F. M. Howlett, the Imperial Pathological Entomologist, discusses the entire "question" with special reference to mosquitos as carriers of the disease. Necessarily, the article is very technical in character, but there is much in it to interest the layman. It is somewhat startling to find that the "Stegomyia fasciata," which is the best known carrier, is a "domestic" Mosquito and is generally found in or near human dwelling places, while it breeds in almost any small casual accumulation of water, such as sardine-tins, broken pots, old boots, the cut ends of bamboos, and so on. Now it is from our point of view in India a matter of the first importance to know whether this "S. Fasciata" is the one and only "Stegomyia" capable of carrying the disease, and unfortunately there seems to be no evidence to show whether or no the other species of the genus "Stegomyia" (and there are several others) may be dismissed as harmless, or whether they too must be regarded as potential vehicles of evil. Judging by analogy with the case of "Anopheles" mosquitos and Malaria, it seems most likely that some or all of the other species of "Stegomyia" might be found capable of carrying Yellow Fever, since the apparent differences between the species of "Stegomyia" are no greater than those seen among the malaria carrying "Anophelines." Prevention is better than cure—if indeed yellow fever is to be cured—and the extract we have quoted should be sufficient to induce householders and others to join in the campaign now conducted against the mosquito family. We have frequent visits from plague, cholera, small-pox and other pestilences and if yellow fever is to be added to the list, life in India will be of charming variety indeed.

A HEAVY SESSIONS. THE present Criminal Sessions in Bombay are notable for the large number of trials for grave offences against the person with which they have opened. A series of cases such as those, which have just concluded, is certainly unusual in Bombay, or in fact in any Sessions Court in India. We do not know that any particular cause can be assigned to this phenomenon, but while it is very unpleasant to see so much serious crime in the city—all the cases are from Bombay—the fact that they have all been brought to trial shows that the detective work of the police is being efficiently performed. The cases to which we refer are four in number. Two men have been sentenced to death for murder, an ayah has been ordered to be transported for life for the murder of her illegitimate child, and a third man has been sentenced to transportation for life for running amok in Frere Road, where he caused one man's death and wounded others. In the case of the ayah it may be noted that the jury made to the judge a recommendation to mercy and in all probability this will be exercised, the sentence being reduced to imprisonment for a comparatively short period. This will be a very similar procedure to that adopted in England, where if a woman be found guilty, the judge has no option, but to sentence her to death, but where it has become an invariable practice that the sentence shall be commuted. It is now proposed to effect a change in the law, so that the judge shall have an alternative to the unnecessary infliction on the prisoner of the mental anguish of listening to the death sentence. Women in future, it is intended, will all be sentenced to such imprisonment as the judge may consider fitting, so that they need not be in any doubt as to their fate, and the change is undoubtedly a humane one, which is generally approved in the country.

SIR EDWARD HENRY. ALTHOUGH some years have elapsed since Sir Edward Henry left India, there are many friends of his in this country—particularly in Bengal where he placed several years of distinguished service to his credit—who will watch his progress towards recovery with keen and interested anxiety. It generally happens that the official actions of the most kindly and upright officials are misunderstood, but that a man should attempt to wreak so awful a revenge for the reason stated in Reuter's message is astounding. Sir Edward Henry came to India as a young Civilian in 1873, and after passing through the various grades of the service in Bengal, became Inspector-General of Police in that province in 1891, and retained the office for nine years until he was promoted to a Commissionership. It is not usual for an official to complete nearly thirty years of strenuous work in India, and then find a new career in such an arduous field as the London police but Sir Edward is the exception which proves its possibility, and in 1901, he became Assistant Commissioner of the force, being promoted to be its head two years later. Sir Edward is now 62.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant, arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th idem.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mooltan" with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, passed Suez at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 28th idem.

THE Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, the 6th January, at 12 o'clock noon.

AN official notice published elsewhere announces the postal arrangements for troops attending the Northern Army Manœuvres.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The welcome announcement made by the First Commissioner of Works that a new frontage is to be constructed to Buckingham Palace was followed up on Tuesday, by an exhibition of Sir Aston Webb's design. Viewed from the new Mall, the Palace, with its dingy and undignified exterior, compares ill with the handsome Admiralty arch that spans the thoroughfare at the other extremity. The new front is to be complementary to the Victoria Memorial and in harmony with the whole scheme. The front of the Palace, which is about to be re-faced, forms the east side of the quadrangle, and was built from the designs of Blore, the architect. Unfortunately, Caen stone was used, and it proved quite unsuited to the London atmosphere. Serious decay very soon showed itself, and it became necessary to paint it frequently to protect it from the weather. This gives it the appearance of stucco, and contributes to its mean look. It is proposed to use Portland stone in the work now contemplated, as being the best weather stone for London. The inside of the Palace will be left intact, and the position and size of all the windows and entrances will remain unaltered. It is felt that the skyline of the present facade makes a very restless background to Sir Thomas Brock's fine monument of Queen Victoria. In the new facade it is proposed to adopt a quiet and more dignified outline, and to crown the building with a long uninterrupted cornice, raising the height of the facade sufficiently to hide the existing roof and chimney stacks. In the general designs a quiet English Renaissance feeling has been aimed at, which, it is hoped will bring it more into keeping with Nash's work. A main feature is a series of columns rising from the first floor to the cornice.

PARIS.

I had a letter from Paris, and my friend tells me that, before she left for India, the portrait of the Maharanee of Kapurthala was painted by Henri Gerez of Paris, and the Maharajah was delighted with the portrait, which represents his beautiful Spanish wife in full length, dressed in a clinging robe of amber-yellow, which sets off her dark beauty to perfection, and wearing her spendid diadem of diamonds, surmounted in the centre by one marvellons emerald, in her parted raven hair. My friend was also much interested at seeing Princess Petriva Mander, the handsome daughter of the Maharajah of Cooch-Behar, who maaried an Englishman some little time ago. And now to tell you something about the modes in Paris. There do not seem to be many radical changes, and, except for a certain amount of difference in arrangement, the line—"la ligne"—remains more or less as it was. Close and swathing dresses are still popular, draped round and about the form, which it accentuates instead of hiding, at least from the waist downwards. The long-established mania for black, black and white, and dark blue still prevails to a great extent, and most of the "street costumes" are in these sober tints, with a colour which is between elephant-grey and mole-grey thrown in. I notice that the women I see here at the races, and the mannequin girls who walk up and down at the great "faiseuses" dressed in the latest creations, all assume a very shambling, broken-kneed gait, and when standing still, trail one foot behind them in a drooping attitude which is supposed to be Greek and graceful, but looks rather affected. Their bodies are held as if they were tired to death, in a position the exact reverse of the much-laughed-at "Grecian bend" which I have seen in old "Punches," and give one of the impression that they wear no stays and are falling to pieces. There is no use in having a good figure. It is no longer an asset. One must be drooping and "dabby" and formless about the upper part of the body, and below the waist clinging swathings impede one's movements. For really the skirts are so narrow over the feet—in spite of slits that open in front or at the sides or back to help their movement—that the women one sees at tea-time at the Ritz or in one's friends' houses just shuffle along with hardly room in their narrow skirts to put one foot in front of the other, which gives them a crippled, ridiculous gait. But over the hips, some of the skirts and especially the velvet and fur mantles, are given room, and even pleats of fulness, which is drawn in again quite tight over the feet.

NOVEMBER.

Browning says, "Oh, to be in England, now that April's there!" But who would be foolish enough to wish, or daring enough to say, "Oh, to be in England, now November's there!"? Poor November! Month loved of no one. How you are reviled, scoffed at, and fled from! No one at this time can speak of the charm of the Riviera, of Egypt, of the West Indies, of, it seems, almost any part of the world, without some preliminary gibe at you as you are in England, some picture of the dreariness of your wet and mud, some wail at the darkness of your fog and gloom. And yet, November, you are not wholly bad. In spite of everything, you have your hours of beauty, beauty which in its own way beats fickle April's very best, and even touches that of golden August or flowery May. The City man, coming day by day to his occupation through mud and murk, his train delayed, his time wasted his eyes blinded and lungs choked by the fog which is your own particular gift, curses you, as well he may. But he forgets that fifteen miles behind him, in the outer suburb which he left but an hour ago, the sun shone bright and warm, the air was fresh and crisp and clean as it never could be in summer-time. The evergreens in his garden gleamed dark with the moisture of the morning frost which had just left them. There was a scent of wet violets on the breeze and some purple blooms lifted their heads above the heavy leaves of the plants he passed on his way to the gate. On the roof of his house, a company of busy starlings fluttered up and down, chattering their sweet warbling gossip for all the world as if the spring had come and winter was a thing forgotten. And yet it is but November—hated November.

MAN, THE WEAKER VESSEL.

Women are much more tenacious of life and resist disease much more readily than the average man. Woman is in many respects the superior animal of the two. As a rule she does not expend her vital strength unnecessarily, while the majority of men, either in work, in play, or in pleasure, are literally prodigal of their store. It is rather amusing to think, after the millions of words which have been written about the "weaker vessel," that she really possesses tougher organisation than man, and that it is he, poor fellow, who should be made the recipient of all tender care and affection.

THE CHARM OF THE VOICE.

Have you ever met a girl whose voice was thoroughly out of harmony with herself? What a surprise it is, sometimes, when one is introduced to a woman whom one has known by sight tolerably well, to have all one's impressions effaced by the mere tone of her voice! We all construct our little theories about the people whom we see. But no one ought ever to venture upon this until they have also heard. A girl with a fine, Romola-like profile and a majestic carriage of the head ought to have a deep and low voice. When you come to know her, and she says, in an emasculated treble squeak like a toy-lamb, "So pleased to meet you," the shock is great. Similarly, when a doll-like little creature, whom you have endowed with every quality of gentle sweetness, addresses you in a thick, hoarse shout, coming apparently from between many folds of flannel, you feel that something sudden has overtaken your mental faculties, so great is your disagreeable surprise. Few girls, now-a-days, cultivate a really musical voice. This has gone out, together with swan necks and the Italian handwriting. The young woman of today makes her voice as strident as she can; and when she squares her elbows at creation she is a little alarming to those who do not realise that this is now the fashion, just as it is modish to write in huge upright characters, five lines of which amply fill the second page of a letter. But I dearly love an old-fashioned voice, soft, but clear, sweet and yet impressive. If girls only knew what charm lies in a well modulated voice, saved from monotony by varied inflections, and yet not tiresomely variable, they would give up their fashionable loudness, and would find themselves better heard, because more frequently listened to.

WHEN A WOMAN HAS A CHOICE.

The women who rebel the loudest against what they call the restricted domain of their sex generally base their greatest cause of dissatisfaction upon what they feel to be a sense of injustice. Their chief argument is comparative; that while men have a wide field from which to choose, women, whatever their tastes or abilities, are expected to confine themselves to a life of domesticity. "Why may not a woman also choose?" is the question of these restless ones. Always forgotten in such an argument, says a writer in "the *Girl's Own* Paper and *Woman's Magazine*, is this fact: that once in her life a married woman has had a chance and a perfect right to choose. When a man asks a woman to marry him, he invites her to a life of domesticity. She should know precisely what this involves. If she does not, her education is sadly at fault. When he is able and willing to provide for them a man has a right to a good wife, a properly conducted home and well-trained children. This is a woman's time to chose between a life of love and home and family, and the independent life of a career. If she does not wish to assume the responsibilities of marriage she should say so. But in that case she has no moral right to deprive any man of the joy of home and family. Her independence is hers to keep if she chooses, and leave the man free to find a woman who will be a wife, a mother, and a home-maker This is what marriage means and ought to mean. No woman is truthful when she complainingly asks, "Why may not a woman also choose?" She may. That is her time to choose.

UNLADY-LIKE GIRLS.

Distributing the prizes at Franham Girls' Grammar School, the Rev. Ernest Lovett, rector of Farnham, asked: "Why is it that really charming women are becoming very rare?" Answering himself, he said: "It is because the girl of to-day thinks it is lady-like to be gruff and offhanded and slangy in her way of speaking. She has her reward, for if she was heard and not seen she might be mistaken for a man now and then. This is not an age of courtesy and good manners, and no doubt the fault lies largely with men, but there are certain departments of life in which we look to the ladies to lead, and that of good manners, courtesy, refinement, and charm is one."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Outward by H. T. "Dongola".

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The transport "Dongola" left Southampton on the 21st November with the following troops on board, and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 13th December :—

1st Battalion, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, 115; 7th Dragoon Guards, 60; 1st Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers, 120; 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, 37; 14th Hussars, 60. To embark at Malta: 1st Battalion, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, 20 officers, 5 ladies, 5 children, 1st class; 3 men 3 women, 1 child, 2nd class; 775 men, 42 women, 54 children, 3rd class.

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Lieut. Chater, R.E., Military Works Services, is transferred to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Maj.-Genl. Campbell is transferred from the Dehra Dun to the Kohat Brigade, and Col. C. E. Johnson, I.A., is appointed to the Dehra Dun Brigade.

Capt. Bedwell, from Adjutant, 3rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 91st Battery at Nowshera.

Capt. Corbould Warren is posted to the 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, and Capt. Heelas to the 75th Battery at Peshawar.

Lieut.-Col. Potts, from the 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted on promotion to the command of the 9th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Lucknow.

Major Eastmead, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Battalion of that regiment.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

Last Saturday night another son, making the sixth, was born to H. H. the Nizam and at sunrise yesterday morning the booming of cannon announced the happy event to the people. A great demonstration was made before King Koti by mounted troops and a host of Arabs, the latter keeping up their war dance with guns, swords, daggers and tom-toms or "toomkis" for several hours, to the obstruction of vehicular traffic on the road, running past the palace. The nobles and leading officials offered their congratulations to his Highness.

Mr. Brian Egerton, C.I.E., after maturing his plans for nearly a year, is now taking a very keen interest in Paigah affairs. Within the past eight days he held two "daklas" in the Baradari of the late Sir Kurshid Jah's palace, when nearly 2,000 employes para

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM THE CAPITALS.

Remarkable Declaration by a Cologne Paper.

CHANCELLOR'S EFFORT TO ALLAY ALLARM.

Pacific Relations between Russia and Austria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Nov. 27.

The *Tribuna's* London correspondent wires that the Albanian question has been settled in principle, all the Powers adhering to the scheme for the establishment of an autonomous principality. Another scheme is being considered by which the Powers guarantee Albania's neutrality in future.

COLOGNE, Nov. 27.

The well-informed paper *Koelnische Volkszeitung* says that the question of German intervention in the Albanian problem will only arise when another great Power, sword in hand, places itself on Servia's side.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.

A feeling of scepticism continues here regarding the prospects of the plenipotentiaries reaching an understanding.

Importance is attached to the arrival to-day of Nizimi Pasha, the Ambassador to Germany, who, on his way here, conferred with Count von Berchtold and the King of Rumania.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reutor is informed that the outcome of the interview which the Austrian Ambassador had with the Tsar was most satisfactory. The Tsar emphasised the pacific intentions of Russia, and the Ambassador intimated that Austria would leave Servian questions to be settled with other matters, and would not deal with them separately.

THE WAR RUMOURS.

German Deprecation of Alarm.

KOENIGSBERG, Nov. 28.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has telegraphed to the Governor of East Prussia, asking him to endeavour to allay the war fever appearing to exist in his province, for which there is no justification. The alarming reports of warlike preparations on both sides of the Russo-Prussian frontier are without foundation. No special military measures have been taken by Germany, and no information has reached Berlin as to Russian military activity, which Germany has found necessary to meet by counter-preparations.

ATHENS, Nov. 28.

The Crown Prince of Servia to-day returned the visit of the Crown Prince of Greece at Salonika.

RUMANIAN MOBILIZATION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is semi-officially reported that a partial mobilisation of the Rumanian army has been ordered.

ATHENS, Nov. 28.

Seventeen Greek transports have left Salonika, conveying 12,000 Bulgarians to Dedeagatch.

POPULAR BRITISH POLICY.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.

The Emperor Francis Joseph gave audiences yesterday, successively to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Chief of the General Staff, the Minister of War, Count von Berchtold, and the Hungarian Minister of Defence.

The attitude of the British Press in opposing the exaggerated demands of Servia is greatly appreciated in Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reutor is informed that Germany is enthusiastically supporting the fair and moderate British policy in the Balkans.

The country appreciates the conciliatory tone of the British Press, and the unanimity of view as regarded in Berlin as a happy augury for the future development of Anglo-German relations.

FRENCH MILITARY BLUNDER.

Garrisons in Seven Communes Mobilized by Mistake.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Government has issued a most positive denial of the report that the Eastern Garrisons have been mobilised. The report was due to a blunder of a brigadier of gendarmes.

NANCY, Nov. 27.

Owing to an unexplained mistake, Brigadier Blion ordered a general mobilisation of seven Communes. Reservists were summoned from their beds and hastened to their posts. Brigadier Blion has been arrested.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The mobilisation mistake was due to the Postmaster at Arrancourt too readily assuming that he understood the purport of a telegram, and promptly communicating with the gendarmerie. Brigadier Blion was blameless and merely carried out orders to the letter. Too late the Postmaster checked the message and realised that he had misread it.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

SOFIA, Nov. 27.

The recruits of the 1913 class have been summoned to the colours.

ALBANIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Autonomy Proclaimed by the People.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The *Daily Telegraph*, publishes a telegram from Durazzo stating that the Albanian national flag, a black eagle on a red ground, has been hoisted on Government buildings.

The authorities were previously prepared to surrender to the Servians, but the latter, who are a thousand strong, are reported to have suspended their advance when at a distant o en hours' march.

Proclamations of autonomy are general in the larger Albanian towns.

CHATALJA AND ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.

The Turks at Chatalja numbered 70,000 on the 17th instant. There are now 100,000 troops there, and there will be 130,000 in a few days. They are largely fresh troops, with ample supplies, and in no mood for peace,

SOFIA, Nov. 28.

A large part of Adrianople is on fire through the dropping of pyroxilin bombs from aeroplanes.

ZIAUL ISLAM.

Meeting to Wish the Medical Mission "God Speed."

At the invitation of Mr. Saleman Mulla Dawood and other members of the Managing Committee of the Ziaul Islam Medical Mission to Turkey, a gathering of about four hundred Mussulmans of different sects was held in the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Tent Factory at Tardeo, last night, to give a hearty send-off to the members of the mission, which will leave Bombay for Constantinople on the 30th instant. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. was in the chair.

Among those present were the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, H. E. Jaffer Bey, Consul for Turkey, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghey, Messrs. Sarafally Mamaji, Hassanally Sullemanji, N. H. Makba, Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Vice-Consul for Turkey, Ali Akbar, and Karrimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. H. Naknoda, and Messrs. M. H. Haveliwala bar-at law, and Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy.

The Medical Mission consisted of the following:—Dr. C. Mahomed Hussein, Dr. N. B. Mulgund, and Dr. Nisai Ahmad; with Messrs. K. A. Badsha Rahaman Khan, Hameer Ahmed, Muzafar Hussain, Sardar Mahomed Khan, Syed Yousoof, Ali Ahmed, Abdul Gaffur, Hakem Sirajuddin, and Mahomed Shareef as dressers. The mission has been provided with a uniform approved by the Turkish Consul, M. Jaffer Bey, and as the party arrived wearing their new dress and with complete equipment they were received with enthusiasm.

Several of those present addressed the meeting in Urdu expressing their grief at the situation created by the war in Turkey, and praising the spirit displayed by the members of the Mission in coming forward to relieve the sufferings of their co-religionists. The speakers wished them "bon voyage" and hoped to greet them at a public meeting on their return.

The forty tents and other articles presented for the use of the Turkish Field Hospital by the firm of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons are to be forwarded by the steamer that will take the mission. Four of the tents were pitched in the compound for the inspection of the company.

BOMBAY POOR MOSLEMS' MEDICAL MISSION.

The Medical Missions to be sent by the Young Men's Mahommedan Association and the Zeaul Islam of Bombay will now be styled as "the Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission," of which the Trustees are Messrs. Shaikh Saheb Shaikh Abdul Reman Sir Abdul Aziz Ebrahim, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, Suleman Mulla Dwood Damoder Sukhadvalla and M. H. Muckba and the members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Moulavi Fazluddin, Abdul Rauf Khan, Sirajuddin Ahmed, Abdul Hamid Muzaffari, Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri and M. U. Nazim. The members of the Mission are Dr. Surawardhy as Guide (Director), Dr. Hafiz alias Z. H. Leghan L. R. C. R. P. & M. R. C. S. In charge and Drs. Syed Abid Husein, S. A., F. C. P., F. C. S., P. H. G. (U. S. A.) Nisar Ahmed, Mogheu V. D. Nimbhker L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. & P. P. S. and others as dressers and will sail on the 1st December 1912 by the s. s. Cleopatra.

MEDICAL MISSION TO TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some mischief-mongers are circulating a rumour that the Medical Mission, which is being sent by the Anjuman Zeaul Islam, will not be accepted in Turkey, the Hon. Dr. Sahrawardy, in reply to a telegram to him on the subject, states that all such rumours are baseless. On the contrary, there is not the slightest doubt that the Mission will be welcomed, as has been assured by the Turkish authorities and H. E. the Turkish Consul in Bombay.

Dr. C. Mahomed Hussain B. A., M. B., C. M. of Madras, who has arrived in Bombay has agreed to join the above mission, instead of Dr. Ansari's "All-India Mission" from Delhi, as at first he thought of doing.—Yours, etc.

SHAIK KALID YUSUF,
President, Anjuman-Zeaul-Islam.
Bombay, November 27th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been asked by the British Red Cross Society of 9, Victoria-street, London, to collect subscriptions in aid of the Turkish wounded, we shall be glad to receive any sums tendered for that purpose, and to remit same to London for the credit of the above Society. All contributions will be publicly acknowledged.—Yours, etc.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Bombay, Nov. 28.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your Paper I see a letter from Mrs. L. Doughty-Wylie asking for assistance for what that lady terms "our Sisters in Turkey". That the Mahomedans of India and elsewhere should wish to help their co-religionists in Turkey I can understand, but that Parsees, Hindus and some Europeans here should join the movement is what myself and a good many other Europeans do not understand. What about the other side of the question? Do not the Christian Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians, and Montenegrians, who are equally suffering from the effects of the war, require some help? Or do the Parsees, Hindus and Europeans imagine that theirs is a bed of roses since they are giving the "gentle" Turks what they richly deserve. Had the funds that have been raised by others besides the Mahomedan community been impartially distributed on both sides we could admire the generous spirit that actuated the movement, but as it is, it appears to me and to many others too, that the generosity displayed shows but a wish for a cringing notoriety. Let us have fair play.—Yours, etc.,

J. S.

Bombay, 27th Nov.

FUNDS FROM CALCUTTA.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The treasurer of the Red Crescent Society, Mr. Haji Ahmed Abdul Latif, yesterday, remitted by telegraphic transfer £2,000 to the President of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, Constantinople, through the Deutch-Asiatische Bank. A second instalment of Rs. 3,000 by the Anjuman Mufidul Islam, Calcutta, was sent on the 26th instant, through the National Bank of India, to the president of the Red Crescent Society in Constantinople. The amount included Rs. 600 collected by the Mussalmans living in Kurraya (Lower Circular road, Calcutta.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The treasurer of the Red Crescent Society, Madras, has remitted the fourth instalment of £700 to Constantinople. Further contributions to the relief fund have been made at Vaniyambadi, amounting to Rs. 9,400.

RED CRESCENT MEDALS.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

There was a large gathering of Mussalmans at Bangalore on the occasion of the presentation of Crescent medals to local members of the Red Crescent Society. By the strenuous efforts of these members Rs. 40,000 was subscribed within a fortnight, of which £1,000 has been cabled to Constantinople. A like amount will be cabled to-morrow.

NICHOLSON COMMISSION.

Interesting Forecast of the Report.

SOME NOTABLE PROPOSALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a forecast of the report of the Indian Army Commission. The most striking feature of the report, that journal says, is a recommendation to abolish the post of Commander-in-Chief with the termination of Sir O'Moore Creagh's tenure. The report suggests replacing the Commander-in-Chief by a small Army Council, headed by a Chief-of-Staff, whose duties will be approximately similar to those of the French Chief of Staff.

The *Pall Mall* also says that the report proposes the creation of the post of Inspector-General for the whole of the troops in India, both British and native. It is probable that, with the consent of the semi-independent princes, their forces will be included.

According to the *Pall Mall*, the Report says it has been found quite impossible to reduce the cost of the Army to fifteen millions as was suggested. Only by the most rigorous pruning can even two millions be saved, and the Committee is in no wise agreed on the wisdom of even this reduction. The report will probably suggest the reduction of the strength of British units in India to a peace footing. Decentralisation of control will be recommended with a view to economy. No officer of the Head-quarters Staff will retain the same power as he now possesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Regarding the *Pall Mall Gazette's* forecast of the findings of the Nicholson Commission, no confirmation of the statements are available. In fact, there is no disposition to attach any importance to the so-called forecast. The Commission is still sitting, and their recommendation as to economics have not yet been finally formulated.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

Further Questions in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked a number of questions concerning the purchases of silver, loans and transactions with Messrs Samuel, Montagu and Co., and other firms, etc.

Mr. Baker communicated a quantity of details about the loans and the correspondence between Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. and the India Office and between the India Office and the Bank of England regarding the purchases of silver. Mr. Gwynne touched on several questions relating to the Gold Standard Reserve and other Indian financial matters, and asked whether the Imperial Government was fully satisfied that there was a sufficiency of coined rupees to meet the demand for the movement of the bountiful crops in India in 1912.

Mr. Baker replied that the Government of India was satisfied, but would continue to watch the situation carefully.

A LONDON OUTRAGE.

Attempted Murder of Sir Edward Henry.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A man, this evening, fired three shots at Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, outside his Kensington residence. One shot hit Sir Edward in the groin, injuring him seriously.

The assailant, who was taken into custody, was found to be a chauffeur. It is believed that he acted out of revenge because he had not obtained a taxi-cab license, though he had petitioned Sir Edward Henry personally.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 28.

An *Empire* special cablegram from London dated Thursday states:—Sir Edward Henry is progressing favourably this morning. No bullet has lodged in the body, but he had the narrowest escape. Had the bullet struck two inches lower it would have caused death.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Loan by Great Britain for the Province of Fars.

TEHERAN, Nov. 28.

Britain has advanced Persia £15,000 for administrative purposes in the province of Fars.

The popular dislike of Saad-ed-Dowleh is unabated, and some believe that his presence in Teheran will lead to disorder.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Programme not Interfered with by Malayan Offer.

LONDON, Nov 27.

Replying to Mr. Lee, in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill made it clear that there would be no modification of the Naval programme :as the result of Malaya's offer. The latter's ship would be entirely additional.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The South African Rugby team beat a team representing Glasgow and District by 38 points to 3.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Clauses 22 to 25 of the Home Rule Bill were passed last night under the guillotine closure. Two of the clauses were passed without debate.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The death is announced of Col. George Augustus Curzon.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The Danger of Secret Transactions.

VALUE OF INDIAN OPINION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The *Times* published an article by "a correspondent," on Indian financial management.

He argues that while recent transactions may have been prudent and even statesmanlike, the system under which they are carried out is obsolete. The recent constitutional changes in India, he says, are making it most dangerous to adhere to the old methods of secret bureaucratic administration. Educated opinion in India has been invited to assist the administration with criticism and advice in every branch of the administration, and Indian statesmen have been given all possible information, to enable them to form a sound opinion. The exception is bluebeard's cupboard in distant Whitehall. No Englishman seriously supposes that there has been any corrupt transaction in connection with silver purchases, but to the Indian mind, the heir to centuries of intrigue, dishonesty and corruption, such transactions would be in no way surprising and, where a transaction is secret, the inference to the Indian mind is irresistible.

If the present system of Government of India is to continue, it is essential, not merely that the India Office shall not escape criticism, but that it shall itself volunteer all the information that its critics require. The Indian Public will in future, require as full a knowledge of the actions of the Secretary of State, and the motives thereof, as it receives from all other branches of the administration.

The article concludes by urging that all important matters, especially Railways, Currency, Banking and Finance, shall be decided by the Indian authorities who understand them in their Indian aspect, and especially that of the Indian producer.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

Solicitor's Vain Search For Friend and Legatee.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

An extraordinary tragedy has occurred at Newquay in Cornwall, and is attracting public attention.

A retired Singapore solicitor named Delay committed suicide there after a three days' fruitless search for Mrs. Nowill, wife of a Sheffield merchant, who was staying at Newquay and was frequently golfing with Mr. Delay. Mrs. Nowill disappeared on Saturday and has still not been discovered.

At the inquest on the body of Mr. Delay it transpired that he had bequeathed £30,000 to Mrs. Nowill. The Jury returned a verdict of "felo de se."

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

British India S. N. Company's Contribution.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The British India Steam Navigation Company has contributed £500 to the London School of Tropical Medicine Fund.

EMIGRATION FROM MADRAS

Increasing Popularity of Burma and the Straits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Sir Francis Spring's report on the Madras Port Trust for 1911-12 gives some indication of the increasing popularity of Burma and the Straits Settlements as fields of employment for Indian labourers.

The total number of passengers who sailed from Madras for Burma was 39,361, while those leaving for the Straits Settlements numbered 27,461. The number of those who returned from Burma was 38,160, showing that there is a fairly constant flow of labourers backwards and forwards.

In the case of the Straits Settlements the outward figures far exceed those for returning passengers, indicating a heavy demand and a satisfactory condition of things from the abourers' point of view.

ARRIVALS FROM MAURITIUS,
MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The s. s. "Santhia" has arrived at Madras, bringing 261 returning emigrants from Mauritius for Madras and 224 for Calcutta.

The Protector of Emigrants reports that the emigrants expressed themselves satisfied with the treatment they received both in the colony and during the voyage.

INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.

Bulletins to Take its Place if Discontinued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

With reference to the report in Calcutta that it has been decided to discontinue the *Indian Trade Journal* from next April, it is understood that no definite decision has been reached. The matter is under consideration, but opinions have not yet been fully collected.

If the discontinuance of the journal in its present form be decided upon, it will not completely disappear but its place will be taken by a system of bulletins.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

Resolution have been passed by the Council of All-India Moslem League: postponing *sine die* the annual session of the League, which was to have been held on the 30th and 31st proximo; protesting against the opinion expressed in Mr. Asquith's recent Guildhall speech, regarding a re-adjustment of territories as a consequence of the Balkan War, on the ground that it disturbs the long cherished belief of the Mahomedans in India regarding the friendly attitude of England towards Turkey; and asking the Government of India to give two hours' leave to all its Moslem employes on Fridays, to attend prayers.

THE MADRAS JAIL RIOT.

Opening of the Magisterial Enquiry.

WOUNDED MAN DIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

This morning at the magisterial enquiry at the Penitentiary relative to the deaths of the two convicts, Pinjee and Kannee, in connection with the riot, Mr. P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner, were present.

It was brought to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, that Chinna Meera Rowther, another convict, wounded during the riot, had died in the jail hospital yesterday evening. The magistrate, accordingly, extended the enquiry to include the last named. Captain A. P. G. Lorimer, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, who held the post mortem examination on the bodies of the three convicts, was examined, as well as Mr. Minchall, jailor, who is better to-day and has been discharged from the hospital.

The enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow, when Capt. J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Penitentiary, who is now in his own house and gradually improving, will be examined.

The police enquiry into the riot is being conducted by Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Lord Pentland's Reply to an Address of Welcome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

At 11 a. m. to-day the Governor received a deputation from the Madras Presidency Moslem League, who read an address of welcome to his Excellency, expressing their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne.

His Excellency, in reply, said he was gratified by the expressions of devotion and loyalty to the Crown and the British Empire and he thanked the deputation on behalf of Lady Pentland and himself for their good wishes, which they were pleased to have from them as representatives of an important element of the population of the Madras Presidency.

His Excellency continued:—Your community, I understand, is widely distributed throughout the Presidency, and, though not numerically large, shows evidence of vigorous life in various directions. In its relative percentage of increase in population during the last decade, as well as in the increased activity in the education of the young generation, and in their equipment for the work of life, whether in private enterprise or in public service, there is a steady advance. These are encouraging signs. And, while there is no doubt that there is room for further advance and further effort of this kind, I am glad to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon what has been attained and of offering you sincere good wishes for the future.

I recognise your consideration in deferring in the meantime any points which seem to you to require public discussion. You may be sure that your representations, like those coming from any other portion of the people of this great Presidency, will always receive full and careful consideration from the Government over which I have the honour to preside, and I thank you again heartily for your friendly welcome to-day.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Madras Conference to Meet Next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The first Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held in Madras, on the 21st and 22nd December next.

The Conference will be representative of the co-operative societies registered in this presidency. His Excellency the Governor is expected to open the Conference, which will be presided over by the Hon. Sir John N. Atkinson, C. S. I., I. C. S., senior Member of Council.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Ex-Superintendent of the Post Office Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The Intelligence Branch of the Madras City Police, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, prosecuted Mr. F. H. Hebbard, lately employed as a Superintendent of the Post Office on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the sum of Rs. 3,000 entrusted to him by the Pathee Choung Rubber Syndicate, Rangoon, for the recruitment of coolies.

The first witness examined on behalf of the prosecution was Col. Ratcliffe, chairman of the Rubber Syndicate, and the case stands adjourned for the cross-examinations of the witness.

RIVER BOATS IN COLLISION.

Irrawaddy Flotilla Captain Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

Orders have been received to-day from Local Government, on the enquiry recently held by the District Magistrate, with two assessors, into the collision between the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.'s steamers "Syriam" and "Naikban" in the Shwelaung river, on August 10th, 1912.

The "Naikban," bound from Bassein to Rangoon, collided with the "Syriam," which was bound for Bassein from Rangoon.

Capt. E. D. Methaw (1) of the "Syriam" was held by the two assessors to have infringed Rule 12 in not altering his course to starboard when both ships were nearly end on. One of the assessors recommended a severe reprimand, and the other Capt. Methaw's six months, suspension.

The District Magistrate recommended to the Local Government six months suspension and the Lieutenant Governor has concurred in that finding.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom.)

TOWN-PLANNING IN INDIA.

Local Governments Required to Submit Opinions.

ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The two letters from the Government of India, addressed to the Provincial Governments, dated the 26th July and 9th August, respectively, are published. In the course of the former, which is devoted to town-planning, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department writes:—

The question of town-planning, so far as it affects Indian cities appears to the Government of India to need examination from the following points of view, viz., (a) The extension of existing towns; (b) the improvement and opening out of existing insanitary areas in old towns. The present reference deals mainly with the situation which is likely to be created by (a), and the Government of India propose to address the Local Governments shortly on the question of strengthening the existing powers of the local authorities in dealing with the existing insanitary areas.

Where land on the outskirts of a town is mainly agricultural land and can be acquired cheaply *en bloc* it appears to the Government of India that the better policy would be for the local authority to purchase it outright and secure a return by premium and ground rent as buildings extend, instead of depending on the development of taxes. But where an existing city has been allowed to grow up in a haphazard way, with vested interests in its surroundings, the acquisition of land would of necessity be of a much more expensive and difficult character owing to the delays in litigation and the rise in prices of land. It is in such cases that it appears to the Government of India that control would be preferable to acquisition, which, indeed, for financial reasons would on a large scale be impossible. The object of the suggestions now made is to render it possible to control future urban development without imposing increasing burdens on the general revenues or the resources of local bodies such as are at present involved when urban land can be acquired only under the Land Acquisition Act. The matter is, however, novel and complicated and the Government of India will be glad if it be fully and carefully considered and they are favoured with an opinion as to whether local legislation is possible, or whether it is desirable to have an All-India Act on the subject.

EXISTING CONGESTED AREAS.

Dealing with the question of existing congested areas in old towns, Mr. L. Porter writes: "The evils of overcrowding and insanitary dwellings which exist in all great cities are intimately connected with the high death-rate, and especially with the alarming spread of tuberculosis." No real progress in urban sanitation is possible unless these conditions can be radically improved, and it appears to the Government of India that, while on the one hand local bodies fail in many instances to administer adequately the existing provisions of the Municipal Acts, in many other respects the powers they possess are insufficient for dealing satisfactorily with insanitary areas and houses. It will be convenient to recapitulate briefly the chief provisions of the English Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 (amended by the Housing Town-Planning Act, 1909), dealing with (1) improvement schemes for areas which have been declared insanitary, the compulsory acquisition of land in connection with such schemes, and the settlement of compensation for acquisition; (2) obstructive buildings, buildings which stop or impede ventilation or make other buildings unfit for human habitation, or which prevent proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health; (3) buildings unfit for human habitation; (1 A) insanitary areas and improvement schemes.

The provisions dealing with these matters in the English Act (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890) are intended to be set in operation by the medical officer of health to the local authority, who is empowered to represent that a local area is in such an insanitary state, that an improvement scheme for the re-construction of streets or houses, or some of them, is necessary. If twelve or more rate-payers make a representation the medical officer is bound to inspect and to make an official representation to the local authority. The local authority must consider the report and, if satisfied of the truth of it, must declare the area unhealthy and prepare an improvement scheme. If it disagrees it is bound to report its reasons to the local government board, which may order it to prepare and carry out the schemes. These provisions have been generally followed in Chapter 3 of the Calcutta Improvement Act. 1911, (b)—Compensation for acquisition.

Compensation for land acquired under Part 1 of the English Act which deals with improvement schemes, is determined by an arbitrator appointed by the confirming authority, subject to an appeal to a jury in cases when the sum found due exceeds £1,000. Under section 21 of the Act, compensation is payable at an estimate of the fair market value, without any additional allowance in respect of the compulsory purchase of any area or any part thereof which has after enquiry been declared to be an unhealthy area; and it is further provided that, in assessing compensation, the arbitrator may take into consideration the fact that a house is rack-rented, or in an insanitary condition, or unfit for human habitation, and reduce the compensation accordingly. Similar provisions are contained in the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, the schedule of which modifies the Land Acquisition Act as applicable under the Act, and in particular provides no additional compensation for compulsory acquisition.

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.

Section 38 of the English Act of 1890 provides for the acquisition of obstructive buildings as defined above. The medical officer makes a representation to the local authority when he considers such a building should be demolished, and four ratepayers may also take similar action. If the local authority, after hearing the owner, decide to proceed, it must acquire the building and land. The compensation is determined by an arbitrator appointed by the local government board, and similar provisions against excessive compensation are enacted as in section 21 of the Act. There is a further provision by which the arbitrator may apportion the compensation among the other surrounding houses, to the extent by which they are increased in value by the demolition of the obstructive building, and the same may be recovered by the levy of a private improvement rate. The owner may claim to retain the site, in which case the local authority is only bound to pay compensation for the building. In such a case no building which may be obstructive can be erected on the side. The local authority is also not bound to purchase the entire holding if, in the opinion of the arbitrator, a part can be severed without material detriment to the remainder. If the local authority fail to give effect to any order as regards an obstructive building the local government board has power to require them to do so. The award of the arbitrator is final and binding on all parties.

UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

Unhealthy dwelling houses, and power to deal with buildings unfit for human habitation.—Under section 17 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act of 1909, regular inspections have to be made, and records kept of these inspections and of the action taken on them by the local authority with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous as to be unfit for human habitation. The inspections are made by the medical officer of the health department, and he is obliged to report annually to the local government board on the inspection made and the action taken. Detailed reductions (sic) to this effect have been made by the local government board. If the local authority have failed to take necessary action an order may be made requiring them to do so, and this order may be enforced by mandamus. If a house be shown to be unfit for human habitation a closing order is made prohibiting its use until put into sanitary condition. An order becomes operative at the end of fourteen days, and if no appeal be made to the local government board when it becomes operative, notice is issued to the occupying tenants' to quit within fourteen days and they can be summarily ejected at the close of that time. When an order has remained operative for three months and has not been complied with after notice to the owner (who is given another opportunity of putting the house in order) a demolition order can be made and the expenses of demolition realised from the owners.

ADAPTABLE ENGLISH CLAUSES.

No doubt some of these provisions are more suited to the conditions of an advanced western country than to India, but it appears to the Government of India that the provisions of the existing Acts might in many instances be strengthened and extended. Powers are to be conferred on selected municipal bodies to deal with these matters on similar lines. It is possible that a similar power of initiative to that conferred on medical officers of health in England might in India be entrusted to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in provinces where such officers exist, and that, failing action by the local bodies, power to effect intervenition might be reserved by the Local Government. The prohibitive cost of acquiring congested areas in large cities, and the necessity of contesting every disputed case in the civil Courts, prevent in practice effective action on the part of many municipal bodies in dealing with slum areas. The provision of the English Act, limiting excessive compensation in areas which after due enquiry have been declared insanitary, appear to the Government of India to be just and reasonable, and they have already been incorporated in the Bombay and Calcutta Improvement Acts. By the appointment of an arbitrator whose decision in the majority of cases is final, a swift and sure procedure is provided for the settlement of disputed cases. With regard to the acquisition and demolition of obstructive buildings the Government of India desires to draw particular attention to the provision of the English Act of 1890 (Section 38 [8]) by which a contribution towards the net cost of the acquisition and demolition of the obstructive property can be recovered from the owners of the properties benefitted by the demolition. It appears to the Government of India that, by the enactment of a similar provision, the cost of the public purse could be materially reduced. Buildings unfit for human habitation can be closed until fit for occupation under the provisions of all Indian Municipal Acts but there is reason to believe that these provisions are rarely enforced. A possible remedy to this neglect might be found on the lines of sections 11 and 17 of the Housing and Town-Planning Act of 1909, which enforce regular inspection with report of the action taken, and reserve power to the local government board to intervene in the case of default. But the provisions in the majority of the Indian Acts are not so effective as in the English statute, and, in particular, no power is given to demolish when a closing order remains inoperative. Further, it appears to the Government of India most desirable to give power to local bodies to declare any room which fails to reach a prescribed standard of lighting and ventilation unfit for human habitation, and to veto the occupation of such a room under substantial penalties.

BY-LAWS IN LARGE CITIES.

Finally, the Government of India considers it important that building by-laws in the large cities should be carefully examined with a view to their being made generally more efficient and with special reference to the provision of sufficient outside air space for every room. In the view of the Government of India the first essential for future progress is to fix a standard of light and ventilation, and then to ensure that this standard shall be enforced and no building permitted in contravention thereon. The Government of India hopes that the difficulties felt in the past, owing to the lack of trained agency, will be lessened as the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in their circular letter Nos. 2094, 3001, dated the 10th November, 1911, is generally made effective in urban areas.

The Government of India will be glad to be furnished in due course with views on the suggestions contained in this letter.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

Bishop's Telling Remarks on the Soul of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov 28.

Bishop Robinson, speaking at the prize distribution of the Baldwin Girl's School, said, in connection with Sir Robert Laidlaw's education scheme for Anglo-Indians:—

I wish to say with the utmost deliberation, after an experience of almost forty years in India, that, apart from the sound moral training and religious culture of the youth of the Anglo-Indian community, all proposed remedial measures are certain to prove futile so far as the healthy permanent advancement of that community is concerned. I believe with all my heart that the soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul.

The Protestant youth cannot be developed morally and religiously to the best advantage in non-protestant schools, however, excellent these may be in various other respects. At the bottom of much of the flabby religious life of the European and Anglo-Indian sections of the community lies the strange indifference on the part of Protestant parents as to the religious influence under which their children are educated.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for demand loans to six per cent.

ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER.

Kazi Charged with Killing Engine-Driver's Wife.

BLOOD-STAINED SLEEVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

Kazi Esa Sayed Abdulla Shah of the Ghorapuri mosque was to-day brought up before Major N. Leslie, who recorded the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution in the case in which the above accused is charged with the murder of the wife of Shaik Abdul Husein, a driver on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Medical evidence tended to show that the deceased had died of the shock and hemorrhage due to several deep wounds in the abdomen.

Hyderali, a shopkeeper of Ghorapuri bazar, said the accused had purchased a clasp knife from him on the morning of the day of the murder. A Marwari grocer living next door deposed to seeing the accused come out of the complainant's house, and to his speaking of having killed the woman. Shaik Papa, constable, said he had arrested the accused, who had a knife in his hand, his sleeves being stained with blood. He took the accused to the police station, and later saw the body of the woman, whose stomach was ripped open, and took it to the hospital.

A SUSPICIOUS FIND.

Cartridges Kept Near a Dacca Ex-Magistrate's House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 28.

A search was conducted yesterday in the house at Wari occupied by Mr. Jamini Mohon Das lately Additional Magistrate of Dacca.

It is alleged that for some days during his absence a number of boys were noticed to frequent the precincts of the house, one of whom left a trunk there. Suspicion being aroused against the boys, his son wired to Mr. Das to return. He reached here yesterday and found a boy near the premises, whom he detained, and lodged information. This led to the search which led to the finding of about five hundred cartridges and some papers in the trunk.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a footpath and trolly refuge over the Hathmati bridge on the Edar-Brahmkhad extension of the Ahmedabad-Prantaj Railway.

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of 30 third-class carriages of the revised K type, 2 female third-class carriages of the F type, 11 brake-vans with the third-class of the I type, and 4 brake-vans with thirds of the R type, of metre-gauge bogie coaches, for the South Indian Railway, during the year 1913-14.

Seven hundered wagons of the North-Western Railway have been ordered to be sent to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to relieve the congestion on that line.

FALL OUT OF TRAIN WINDOW.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Another railway accident on the East Indian Railway took place to-day near Serampore.

A vakil named Manindra Nath Bhattachar jee was travelling by No. 7. up, when near Serampore he fell out of the window (sic) and was removed to hospital unconscious.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, who arrived in Calcutta from Delhi to-day, will proceed to Chittagong on December 7th, returning by the 11th or 12th via Chandpur and Narayangunge to Calcutta.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary, in the Commerce and Industry Department, arrives in Calcutta on Friday.

POONA JESUIT SCHOOL.

Genl. Barrett at St. Vincent's Prize-Giving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present at the Connaught Institute this evening, to witness the annual prize-giving and entertainment at St. Vincent's High School. Genl. Sir Arthur Barrett presided.

The School reports, which was read by the Rev. Father Windhausen, S. J., the Superior, showed that there were 320 pupils on the rolls as compared with 296 of the previous year. Of this number 124 spoke English at home. The Educational Inspector's report praised the system of reading at home that is in vogue in the school, and went on to speak of the results of the Matriculation examination, which, it said, probably constituted a record fourteen out of fifteen boys sent up having passed. The prizes were then distributed by Genl. Barret.

He was a newcomer to Poona and it was not till lately had come to know of the existence of St. Vincent's School. He had read the history of the school for the last twenty-five years and was forced to say that the results reflected the greatest credit on those concerned. One of his duties when in Calcutta was connected with volunteering, and it was thus he had been brought in contact with th Fathers of the St. Xavier's College, where he had come to know of the good work done in Jesuit Colleges. A good deal had been written about education lately and from what had been said by higher officials, Government were devoting large sums for primary education. As far as the natives were concerned, he thought that was an excellent thing. A large number of the community had money to make donations for higher education. Most Europeans, however, sent their children to Europe, but there was a large class comprising poor Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, and it would be deplorable if they were deprived of the means of obtaining a thorough education. It was here that institutions like St. Vincent's came to their aid, and he wished the school all prosperity in the future.

The Rev. Father Bruder proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, the assembly cheering Genl. and Lady Barrett as they rose to go.

DURING the week ending 23rd November the total mortality from plague stood at 1,828, against 2,269 cases. The Provincial figures were:—Delhi rural 2, Bombay Presidency 603, Madras 19, Bengal 5, Bihar 90, United Provinces 412, Punjab 65, Burma 7, Central Provinces 31, Mysore 137, Hyderabad 70, Central India 6 and Rajputana 317.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGELS GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Lord Bishop on the "Personality of the Teacher."

GOVERNOR INDISPOSED.

Before a gathering of the teachers of Local Schools the Lord Bishop of Bombay delivered a lecture on "Personality of the Teacher" last evening at the "Framji Cowasji Hall."

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, was to have presided on the occasion but his Excellency was unable to attend on account of indisposition and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided.

Amongst those present on the occasion were: her Excellency Lady Clarke, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. A. K. Donald, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Tribhovandas Manguldas, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Mr. P. A. Wadia and the Rev. E. E. Hill, Bishop's Chaplain.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke, attended by Capt. Drummond, arrived at 6-15 and the assembly at once guessed that his Excellency was not coming. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then arrived Mr. Wadia, Secretary of the Association, announced that his Excellency had informed them in the morning that on account of indisposition the Governor would not be able to attend and by his consent the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill would preside and read the remarks which Sir George Clarke intended to make at the meeting.

In calling upon the Lord Bishop to begin his lecture, the Hon. Chairman said that they all regretted, as he did, the absence of his Excellency that evening, specially the cause of it.

The Bishop at the outset of his address laid it down that unless the teacher had a natural liking for learning he had no right to be a teacher. He had much better not have taken up the profession; it would be a vexation to him and he would not be an inspiration to his students. A man must have something in him to impart before he could impart it. The master who was not a master of his subject was a fraud. He was a bad teacher because he would never know what was important and what was unimportant in a subject which he had not completely mastered, and so he would get the teaching wrong in the matter of proportion. Again he would have no freedom in his teaching; he would stick miserably to his text book as a person who could not swim stuck to a lifebelt or a bladder. A man's personality was determined by what he cared for, and the man who cared for his subject in such a way that teaching was a mission and that the hours he employed to learn them seemed to him the best employed hours of the day—that man had a very marked personality indeed. It was the personality of the true scholar. That man as he went through life marked and marked his personality more and more, and therefore here again they found the importance of the personality in the teacher, for it was he, and he alone, who would really inspire the enthusiasm of the pupil for his subject. Why was that? It was because communication between mind and mind was not through the mind only: it flowed along a different channel!—unseen, mysterious, like those electric currents of which they only felt the force, though they could not see or measure them. The communication between mind and mind depended upon the resistless force of the unseen personality, and that was the spring of everything that the teacher desired to see.

PERSONAL SYMPATHY.

Having laid down that the teacher must have something to impart, and must value that something, the next point with which his Lordship dealt was the necessity that the teacher should be able to impart knowledge. How?—by training? Yes, there was a good deal to be learned by it, but was a man or woman through mere training made a teacher? No, because teaching was something more subtle than mere teaching. There was the fixing of spirit with spirit: it was a flowing of mind to mind, an awakening of a mind scarcely awake at all, or perhaps never yet awake, by one who was awakened; it was a tuning by a string which had long since been tuned and was well accustomed to be played upon, of another string which did not even know that it was tunable. The teacher must also have sympathy—sympathy with children and with growing minds and that belonged to personality. While speaking of the influence of the teacher the Bishop dwelt on his influence in games as well as in school life; if a teacher was to be of use he must give not only school hours but his own hours to the pupil. All the time he was teaching character. How? By showing it. Whether he tried or did not try to develop character he would by his own character develop the character of the pupil. The pupil learned good character by infection. But it was equally true that he could learn bad character by infection, and that was a still more serious truth; the young not only "might" learn character good and bad, by infection, but they could hardly help learning by infection either the one or the other. It was the first duty of the teacher to remember this—"Your character will infect your pupils." Judge, then, how important was the personality of the teacher. He could not keep it to himself. Whether he would or not, it was always infecting his pupils.

One word included all the faculties which were necessary for the performance of the teacher's duties—personality. "It is what we are!", said the Bishop, which really influences men, young or old: but it influences the young the more, because they are more impressible. At the centre of human nature, in the deepest things of life, we cannot make others what we are not. Would you make men? You must be a man. Would you make scholars? You must be a scholar. Would you make saints? You must be a saint. The law is inexorable. Why? Because in the deepest things words hardly count at all." His Lordship urged his listeners to let their personality be developed: (1) by opening their minds; (2) by opening their heart to the influences of social life and of human intercourse, and (3) by opening their souls.

The chairman then read the following speech which the Governor had intended to make at the meeting.

THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen,—When I had the pleasure of addressing you two years and a half ago, I said that "In education of all kinds .... the greatest factor is the teacher himself. His personality and the influence that he can exercise both inside and outside the classroom can be immensely powerful for good. In proportion to the power are the honour and the responsibility of the teacher." The theme to which I thus briefly alluded has been admirably handled and expanded in the inspiring lecture to which we have listened. The Bishop has defined the duties and the responsibilities of the teacher, and has told us how they can be worthily discharged. He has built up for us the true philosophy of teaching, based upon the essential characteristics of our human nature. In the sphere of knowledge, it is certain that the equipment of the teacher should be more than adequate and that he can impart with permanent advantage to his pupil only what he has himself perfectly grasped, what arouses his own interest, and what he can, therefore, make interesting. But the Bishop has most wisely laid special stress on the moral influence of the teacher—the influence which, for good or for evil, he must be constantly and unconsciously exercising upon successive batches of pupils. All this brings us directly to the personality, using the word in the highest and most comprehensive sense, of the teacher as the main factor in determining the value of his work to his country and to humanity. Looking back to my far distant pupil days, I also can clearly remember those of my many teachers who opened out knowledge to me and gave real direction to mind. They were very few and all the rest have become indistinct. I have no doubt that these others may have helped me but they left no permanent impress. We are all infectious, as the Bishop has told us, and the infection lasts as long as we live. None of us can escape from giving out and receiving the subtle force which we call influence, and which is inseparable from our common humanity. We may be "carriers" of disease, in medical language, or we may help and inspire; but, in greater or less degree, according to our environment, we must be continuously affecting the lives of others. For all of us this is a solemn thought, and for the teacher it implies a special responsibility. He is forced to play a part in moulding a succession of plastic minds at the age when the imitative faculty is most pronounced. The good that he can transmit, whether in creating a love of learning or in the building up of character, and the two are apt to proceed side by side, will be passed on and on affecting numbers of carriers of which he will know nothing. The future leaders of the people, the men to whom masses will look for light and leading, must pass under his hands. He may unconsciously be helping to give a direction to movements, social, political or economic, of which he has no idea. I am sure that the excellent lecture we have heard will lead you all better to realize the powers and the responsibilities which attach to your great profession.

GREAT TRUTHS.

I only wish that the great truths which the Bishop has impressed upon us could be engraved upon the mind of every Indian who writes, speaks, or thinks upon the important question of education. When quality in teaching comes to be appreciated adequately, the hands of Government will be strengthened. Education can be judged only by its results and not by the highly artificial standards of examinations alone.

It has been my particular wish to improve the position of the teachers and I am thankful that it has been possible to move in this direction. In the Government Secondary Schools, as you know, considerable improvements in the salaries of headmasters and subordinate staffs has been recently effected. A further rise of minimum and maximum rates is in contemplation. In the aided schools the raising of fees has already enabled some advances to be made, and I hope that the Managers of these schools will realize the great advantage of sending their teachers to the Training College or that they will at least direct these teachers to obtain the Secondary Teacher's Certificate. I believe that all teachers who take a real interest in their profession will find no difficulty in securing this certificate. Government will further develop the Training College and while, as the Bishop has told us, no special training can confer all the qualities which he rightly demands, it must be a gain to secure practice in teaching under supervision, to learn method, and to fill in some gaps in the preliminary education of the teacher. By the help of the Training Colleges it will be possible in time to build up your profession and to secure for it the public appreciation which it deserves. We have responded liberally to the natural demand for an increase of Primary education by adding immensely to the total number of schools in the past five years but farther advances must be regulated by the supply of competent teachers and we shall not create schools which would serve only to swell our statistics without contributing anything to education.

I last addressed you at a Conference which I caused to be assembled to consider the question of moral instruction. That Conference was not unproductive. We have had books prepared suitable to the capacity of the children in our schools and we hope that they will prove an aid to teachers. Used merely as text-books I believe they would be valueless. Moral instruction can be given as the Bishop has well reminded us only by those who are in fullest sympathy with its aims and who can deliver it in a form alike interesting and impressive, because bearing the stamp of the teachers personality we are bringing out Mr Gould an expert and a real enthusiast, to give demonstration lessons, and I earnestly hope that all the Members of this Association will attend and make a point of being present, because I feel sure that they will gain insight into methods which elsewhere have proved singularly effective.

A FELLOW-FEELING.

Gentlemen, I regret much that this is the last time I can hope to meet you. I think you know that, I have taken the deepest interest in all that relates to education in the Presidency and that I hold your noble profession in the highest esteem. I was a teacher myself for more than eight years, which enables me to understand your difficulties and to appreciate your work. I firmly believe that as time goes on the position of teachers in India will rise markedly in public regard, and that the profession will attract more and more earnest men who will see in it the best means of rendering real service to their country. The old gurus of India may have had a limited equipment measured by modern standards; but they won and held the affectionate reverence of their pupils. They were able to mould character and they produced some fine scholars whose names adorn the pages of Indian history. We have to take what was best in their methods and apply it to the exigencies of our day.

I regret to find that the Membership of this Association does not appear to increase. In times when every one talks about educational matters, it is important that there should be a large body capable of formulating and representing the views of those who are actually engaged in education and therefore familiar with aspects which are easily ignored. An Association such as this might become—would do much to create esprit de corps among the teachers of the Presidency, to increase their prestige, and to confer upon them influence which they do not now possess. Organization is a marked feature of modern life and you teachers have real need of it.

In conclusion, I am sure that I speak for you all in saying that we are very grateful for the wise and kindly words which the Bishop has addressed to us. Take those words to heart, translate them into your lives, and be certain, if you do so, that you will do honour to yourselves and render the best of services in the supreme cause of the advancement of the great country to which you belong.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill having read the Governor's speech said that he had not much to add but they would wish him to mention one thing and that was their own regret for his Excellency's absence. How much they all appreciated the great efforts that his Excellency had made on behalf of education. His Excellency had never spared himself and it was only because the doctors had vigorously forbidden him that he had remained away that evening. They would wish to convey an expression of sympathy to his Excellency and regret that he had been unable to attend that evening.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Clarke for being present and to the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill for presiding that evening.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

SCOTTISH FEEMASONRY.

A large gathering of Freemasons met at the Masonic Hall in Ravelin-street on Wednesday evening, to celebrate their annual Installation of Officers of the Grand Lodge.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Grand Master, presided, supported by Messrs. F. Noel Paton, W. C. Anderson, C. D. Furdoonjee, N. J. Guzder, H. P. Gibbs, A. W. Wise, L. H. Savile, R. K. R. Cama, A. T. Cooper, M. F. Sethna, H. H. Vizia Ram Raj of Vizianagram, and others.

The District Grand Master of Bombay, Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, accompanied by Messrs. J. A. Brandon, F. R. Joshi, R. H. Hughes, F. W. Creswell, J. F. Pennock, and others, and was accorded the honors due to his rank.

During the course of his address the Grand Master made a touching reference to the untimely death of the late Sir William Dring, K.C.I.E., Past Deputy District Grand Master of Bengal.

After the meeting a banquet was held, at which almost one hundred were present. The tables had been most tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers from Poona, the predominating color scheme being green and white with menu cards to match.

In reponse to his toast the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman referred to the great force that Freemasonry was in this land and the great amount of good it was carrying out silently and unostentatiously; and he impressed upon Freemasons that during his regime he wished to see a marked increase of vitality among the Lodges under his jurisdiction.

In addition to the band programme the following gentlemen contributed to the harmony of the evening: Messrs. W. Goodwin, H. Circuit, J. G. Ardesir N. J. A. Gana.

CHOLERA AMONG PARSIS.

The fresh outbreak of cholera among the Parsis of Bombay has caused a certain amount of alarm in this community. Four cases are reported to have occurred in a Parsi, family household in 4th Marine-lane and three of the patients have already died.

The family consisted of four members, Mr. Hormusji Mithaiwala, his wife Dinbai, her mother, Rattonbai, and Mr. Hormusji's young daughter. Rattonbai was attacked on the 20th instant and died after a short illness.

Mr. Hormasji, who was about 38 years of age, and his wife, Dinbai a woman of 19 were the next to fall victims and were removed to the Arthur-road Hospital. They were, however, in a state of collapse and despite prompt medical treatment they both died on Wednesday within two hours of one another.

Their little girl also showed symptoms of the disease and was taken to the hospital where she is said to be progressing favourably.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

THE SESSIONS.

Exemplary Punishment of a Mahomedan.

At the High Court Sessions on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Macleod and a common jury, a Mahomedan was charged with committing an indecent assault on a girl named Sonibai, aged 5 years. The accused was Bhadarkhan Mahomed Sayed Khan aged 35, and a gardener.

The mother of the girl, in her evidence, said that when she went to rescue her daughter the accused threatened her with a knife.

The girl Sonibai, who was in her mother's arms, pointed out the accused as the man who had drawn out a knife and gave her two flowers.

Mr. Kemp prosecuted, while the accused was undefended.

Dr. William Nunan, Acting Police Surgeon, examined, said that an assault had been committed.

Vitha Bai, a girl aged 9, said that when Soni Bai and witness and others were playing the accused caught hold of Soni Bai and took her to the garden. Witness and others raised an alarm.

Half a dozen children were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused left the case to the jury and prayed that he should not be hanged. (Laughter.) His defence was that he had prevented the children from plucking flowers and that was why the case was concocted against him.

The foreman of the jury said they were unanimous as to the guilt of the accused, but eight of them were of opinion that he should be convicted of outraging female modesty.

The accused prayed for mercy and that his life might be saved.

His Lordship said the jury had taken a lenient view of the accused's offence and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING OF BRIDES.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Umrath, one Nathu Bhaiji sued the leaders of the Panch of "Visa Khadayta" of the four villages, Sarsa, Vaso, Ad and Bhadarva, named Javerdas Mulji, Fulchand Javer, Bechar Bhaiji, Asharam Jethabhai, Somalal Makan, Amratlal Chhotalal, Girdhar Dwarkadas, and Ramshankar Jibhai, to have it declared that the resolution passed at Bhalej in October 1908, in the name of the Panch was contrary to the custom of the caste and the provision in the "Ekekda;" that it had been passed without giving him an opportunity of being heard in defence and without the concurrence of some of the twenty-eight men who were prepared at the time to settle the matter; that plaintiff's assuming liability for a bride was in accordance with the usage of the caste and he had committed no offence against the caste. Plaintiff further sought to recover Rs. 25 as damages for the loss he had suffered in reputation; also the blank note passed in his name and as his surety by the fourth defendant without plaintiff's concurrence; and finally his costs of the suit.

The plaintiff alleged that he and the first seven defendants belonged to the "Visa Khadayta" caste. Since 1885, the members of the caste had entered into a league ("eckda"), for the guidance of which certain rules had been promulgated by the leaders of the four villages. One of those rules was directed towards the abolition of the system of bride-selling. It was to the effect that no member of the caste was to sell a bride, that it was permissible to receive Rs. 400 from the bridegroom's party for necessary marriage expenses, that the exchange of brides was not disallowed, etc.

One Mahiji Makan, belonging to plaintiff's caste, gave his daughter in marriage to the son of Somlal Parshotam Chhani, and Somlal gave his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff's brother. Somlal and plaintiff were therefore bound to provide Mahiji Makan with a bride. To fulfil that condition plaintiff got Kilabai Valendas of Vaso—who owed him a bride because of his having given the former his daughter in marriage some time in Samvat 1961 to undertake to provide Mahiji Makan with a bride. Plaintiff in doing so had acted, he said, in conformity with the rules and usages of the caste. But the Panch decided that the plaintiff in securing the undertaking about the bride had committed an offence against the caste. On the plaintiff's refusing to pass a blank note the fourth defendant passed it in the plaintiff's name as his surety.

The defendants urged that the matter was a caste question, and the resolution had been passed "bona fide" to maintain the position of the caste. Only in the case of the bride's father being too poor to defray expenses was he allowed to accept the necessary sum from the opposite party; and the story about Rs. 400 was false. The plaintiff had not filed a statement, though asked to do so, and the Panch was called to punish those people who had sold their girls.

The Court in the first instance held that as the plaintiff was not debarred from enjoying the property of the caste or the privileges of ordinary membership his complaint was merely in regard to a social privilege and not a civil right. Interference in such a matter would be interference with the autonomy of the caste. The bond had been given by the fourth defendant and did not affect the plaintiff; and the resolution had never been published. The Sub-Judge of Umrath therefore dismissed the plaintiff's claim.

The plaintiff appealed to the District Judge of Ahmedabad, who held that it would be most disastrous to the interests of the country and would cast an impossible burden on the Courts if they were supposed to revise social rules; and he thought members of castes ought not to have the idea that they could challenge the orders of their castes gratis. He, therefore, dismissed the suit with all costs in both Courts.

The plaintiff now filed a second appeal to the Bombay High Court, and the Chief Justice and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar heard the appeal. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. N. Thakor for the defendants.

Their Lordships first examined the note passed by defendant No. 4, and after hearing counsel on both sides confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

CLOSE OF SESSIONS.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court closed yesterday with the trial of two more cases of criminal assault. In the first case Arjoon Ratun was sentenced to thirty stripes only, while in the second case accused, Laxman Itu, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and twelve stripes.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

Hirabai, a widow, filed a suit to recover from Udelal Kasturchand the sum of Rs. 1,185 as the price of certain ornaments, Rs. 3,200 as arrears of maintenance money and Rs. 100 every month for her future maintenance. She also prayed that she might get one of the five houses belonging to the family to live in during her lifetime.

The parties were Gujarati Banias of Khandesh, and possessed properties worth altogether over two lakhs of rupees. Hirabai had "stridhan" ornaments worth Rs. 1,600 given to her at the time of her marriage which took place when she was 10 years of age.

The defendant said that the ornaments were not "stridhan" but had been given to Hirabai for temporary use, and that she could maintain herself by selling them.

The defendant offered Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 a month towards the plaintiff's maintenance.

The Khandesh Court held that the ornaments were for the plaintiff's use. The family shop was worth Rs. 125,000 and the income from it was Rs. 6,000 a year. The family also possessed 580 acres of land and several houses.

The books of the defendant were not relied upon by the lower Court, which also did not believe the defence evidence which said that it was not their custom to grant a separate allowance to widows. The Court depended upon the decisions in Kasturbai vs. Saiwajirao, and Gokibai vs. Laxmidas, allowed Rs. 50 per mensem as maintenance money and granted a decree for arrears. The ornaments worth Rs. 1,600 were given to Hirabai and the family was made liable for the future maintenance of the plaintiff. She was also given a house.

The defendant appealed against the decision to the Chief Justice and Justice Chandavarkar in the Bombay High Court, who saw no need to interfere with the main findings of the lower Court. Their Lordships, however, directed that the maintenance money should be paid by two branches of the family and that the plaintiff should be given a suitable house to live in without the defendant being obliged to remove his shop.

THE POLICE COURTS.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the acting second Presidency Magistrate Superintendent Priestly charged Rasib Ali Kalu, a tram car driver, with negligent driving on the 24th instant at Poibavri and thereby causing injuries to two passengers named Bala Subana and Chugan Bhagvan.

Bala Subana deposed that he was a lift-driver and on the day of the accident he was seated in the car that was smashed. The accused's car came in front of his car. The last five seats were smashed. He fell and his arm was dislocated from the shoulder. He received Rs. 40 as compensation.

The magistrate:—The shareholders paid Rs. 40, whilst the accused was only fined by the company Rs. 2.

Pleader for the Tramway Company.—It was a mistake to say that the shareholders paid the fine and not the accused. His promotion has been stopped for six months.

Mr. Harold Agerup, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Tramway said the accused had been in the Tramway Company's service for 24 years had driven during that period 75,000 miles. That was his first accident. He was fined for the first time by the company.

A pleader for the defence, asked the Court to take a lenient view of the case as it was the accused's first offence, and as he had already been fined by the company, and his promotion stopped. It was a case of accident: not of gross negligence.

The magistrate convicted the accused and observed that the Commissioner of Police had done well in ordering the prosecution as the question of public safety was involved, and a punishment of imprisonment was necessary. The accused was sentenced to fifteen day's simple imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE KOLAR GOLD-FIELD.

Before the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Superintendent Coxen charged Albert Arthur Hodges, a Eurasian, with assisting in disposing of four pieces of gold of the value of Rs. 15-4 the property of the Ooregaum Gold Mining Company of Kolar. In consequence of information received a Marwari named Chimnaji Sombji, residing at Fergusson-road was questioned on the 11th September last and he produced the gold which he said was pledged with him by the accused's wife on the 28th of August. Superintendent Coxen forwarded the gold to the Kolar Gold Fields for analysis and it was then certified that it belonged to the Ooregaum Gold Mining Company.

Detective Inspector James Anderson of the Kolar Gold Fields then took up the matter. He ascertained that the accused was employed in the Ooregaum mine as a cyanide foreman and had left the service in August last.

The accused's wife in her evidence said that the gold was given to her by the accused to be pledged to the Marwari.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and said that whilst employed in the mine he had occasion to sweep the floor of the melting room. Gold was strewn about the room during the melting process, and he picked up the four pieces and concealed them. He was very sorry for what he had done and prayed for mercy, adding that he had hitherto borne a very good character.

The magistrate, considering the facts that the accused had hitherto borne a good character, that the property involved was worth only Rs. 15, and that this was the accused's first offence, thought that the ends of justice would be met by imposing a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th Nov., 1912.

292. Parades.—Saturday, 30th inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-30 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-35 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battary.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

293. Musketry. The annual prize meeting will commence at Ghat Kuper on Sunday next Dec. 1st when three matches will be fired

Match 1. Running man 200 yards.

Match 2. Rapid Firing 200 yards.

Match 3. Falling Plates 200 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

298 Musketry.—The Colaba Rifle Range is allotted to No. 2 Company for Class Firing on Sunday next 1st December 1912. Commencing at 7 a.m. sharp.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

3 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning next, the 3rd proximo. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

4 Wednesday next the 4th proximo, there will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

5 Orderly N. C. Officer for the week commencing from the 1st proximo, Sergeant R A Spence, next for duty Corporal A H Byrt.

(sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1912.

737. Parades.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, to-day Friday the 29th instant at 6-0 p.m.

738. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season, should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

735. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will proceed to Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 1st Proximo by train leaving Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

739. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913. The dates of inspections will be notified later.

741. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "D" Company:—

No 4922 Lce Sergt S D Silva, to be Sergeant
No 2232 Vol E L Chitra, to be Corporal
No 6141 Vol R Ward, to be Corporal
No 6967 Vol J L Pinto, to be Lce Corporal
No 6956 Vol E L Brown, to be Lce Corporal

742. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 27th November 1912 is published for information:—

No 868—The undermentioned Officer is granted an extension of three months leave up to the 24th Janv 1913:—

Lieutenant J E B Hotson, Bombay Vol Rifles.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. B.

Surg.-Gen. Sloggett, Director of the Medical Services in India, will arrive in Rangoon on the 9th December on tour and his dates thereafter will be Mandalay the 15th to the 19th, and Maymyo on the 20th. His further movements in Burma will be arranged with the local authorities. He will reach Calcutta on the 16th January and halt at Madras from the 19th to the 22nd, at Ootacamund on the 28th, Bangalore from the 1st to the 3rd February. Secunderabad from the 5th to the 9th, Poona on the 11th, Bombay the 13th and Delhi the 15th.

INDIA AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

The striking and public-spirited action of the Federal Malay Council in resolving to present the Empire with a "Dreadnought" (at a cost of about £2 millions) has very properly attracted great attention, and we take this opportunity of asking once more what India is going to do, not merely in discharge of duty to the Empire, but for the better protection of her own enormous seaborne trade. We raised this question more than two years ago, when we reviewed the highly unsatisfactory provision made for the defence of Eastern waters. Soon afterwards, there came under our notice the detailed scheme for the co-operation of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, ably worked out by Captain D. I. M. Macaulay, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, to which we gave our support. We have returned to the subject more than once, and there has been a good deal of discussion of the matter by the Navy League and the Imperial Maritime League, and in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, but we look in vain for any general movement in India. Yet the subject is deserving of very serious consideration, as the briefest examination of the facts will show. The defence of Indian waters, that is, of the vast expanse of sea from Aden to Singapore, is entrusted to the East India Squadron. Five cruisers, only one of which exceeds 5,000 tons and is reckoned as a second class cruiser, are charged with this huge task. They cannot count on prompt and effective assistance from the Cape or the China Stations, for at the former there are only three cruisers and at latter only six, and both Squadrons have more than enough responsibility of their own to discharge. Nor can there be any hope in time of war of even belated assistance, for the total number of cruisers stationed beyond British waters, according to the Navy List of October 1st, is only 26, and even including the Training Squadron, with its four armoured cruisers and three protected cruisers, which occasionlaly visit distant parts of the Empire, there is not one cruiser to every 200,000 square miles of sea traversed by British merchant shipping. The general weakness of the protection given to Imperial sea-borne trade should be noted for another reason. It emphasises the obligation upon all parts of the Empire which can help in naval defence. Even if it were not very greatly to India's direct interest to improve the defence of her own sea-borne trade, as it is, it would, in present circumstances, be incumbent on her to do something out of desire to serve the Empire.

We are quite alive to the financial conditions which prohibit lavish expenditure on India's part, and we do not forget what she does in the way of military contributions, nor the fact that the Home Military Charge are a just grievance. But, viewing the matter from a strictly business standpoint, adequate protection of India's sea-borne trade is simply insurance, and a contribution for naval purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. on the value of India's sea-borne trade (which had a total value of over £250 millions in 1910-11) would suffice. Is 1 per cent. an excessive rate for insurance? The reply will depend on estimates of the risk which shipping would run in time of war, and that risk is not small. The danger in the claim by Germany of the right to transform her merchantmen—he has no less than 128 suitable for the purpose, and 45 of these of over 10,000 tons—into ships of war without delay on the beginning of hostilities. The right was conferred by Convention 7 of The Hague Conference in 1907, and the radification of the Convention by the British Government in 1909 was an act of folly for which there was no excuse. The thing is done, however, and its consequences must be faced. Great Britain has made no provision against them, though we may hope that the strong representation of the Imperial Maritime League, a most active and persistent body with abundant moral support from both Services, in favour of preparing a number of British merchantmen in the same way, will have some response. Even then there would be the risk of which we have written and the need for insurance against it by improved protection of commerce, and nowhere is a greater volume of British sea-borne trade exposed to a greater share of that risk than in Eastern waters.

But there is another aspect to the scheme for the co-operation of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements in the defence of Eastern waters. A Fleet of first class cruisers would afford valuable protection to Australasian shipping, and in return for that, those providing it might safely ask for military assistance from the Self-Governing Dominions benefited. The knowledge that at least 20,000 Colonial troops were always ready to assist, and that their safety in transport could be guaranteed, would allow of some economy in Indian military expenditure. It would also permit of India rendering such military assistance in Egypt as might otherwise be felt to involve a dangerous temporary diminution in the number of British troops in India. In view of the probability of the blocking of the Suez Canal in time of war, and having regard to British naval weakness in the Mediterranean, it is only reasonable that there should be ample provision for reinforcements at the threatened points east of Suez without calling on troops west of it.

To secure all this India is not required either to indulge in huge expenditure or to revive the Indian Navy the fine record of which is too generally forgotten. A moderate contribution from each would permit of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements getting the protection their sea-borne trade needs. It will have been noticed, however, how few are the cruisers available outside Home waters. The serious shortage of commerce protectors at the disposal of the Admiralty is the outcome of the errors of the present British Government. They laid down no cruiser for the protection of commerce in 1906, only one in 1907, six (but only four were promptly begun) in 1908. In 1904 and 1905 no less than 59 cruisers were removed from the effective list, of course with the expectation that others would be substituted for them within six or seven years. Actually, as the result of a change of Government, only 22 have been laid down or provided for. Now it is that the need has arisen for a liberal provision of cruisers, but by no means can the deficiency be made good for several years yet. It is no part of a sane Imperial policy that the generosity of the Dominions and of India and the Crown Colonies should be exploited in any way to relieve the United Kingdom of its duties, and in this matter of naval defence it is proper that assistance from the rest of the Empire should be supplementary to, and not the cession of relief of, the efforts of the United Kingdom. It follows that, under such a scheme as we are considering, the larger part of the monetary contributions from India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements should be set aside for new cruiser construction, and that the main part of the cost of maintaining an increased and improved East Indies Squadron should be borne by the British Exchequer. This arrangement ought to continue until the Squadron can be wholly composed of such vessels as would from the outset be demanded if they were available. If the contribution were £500,000 and the whole were set apart

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant J. C. Tate, Assistant Resident, Okhamandal, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 4th November.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C. S. I., I. C. S., retiring.

The appointment of Mr. John H. Fyfe as Consul for Belgium at Karachi has been confirmed.

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Mr H M Haslehust, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, acted as District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, from the 10th to the 26th April both days inclusive.

Mr A F Kinderslay, I C S on return from leave, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., to be President of the Municipality of Dakor in the Kaira District vice Mr. R. B. Milne, I. C. S. resigned.

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistri I. M. S. (retired), of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1912, has been accepted.

Major H. W. Poyntz, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, in addition to his military duties, vice Major S. J. Somerville.

Mr W G Clabby to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr J B Jenkins to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. C. Edwards to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. W. Rowland to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. T. Tanner to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay, from the 1st to the 24th December inclusive.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to be on special duty for a period not exceeding fifteen days in December in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in Karachi.

Mr J H E Tupper, I. C. S., Talukdari Settlement Officer, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 1st May or subsequent date relieved.

Mr G S Hardy, I C S, in the competition of his duty as Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1911-12, to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri in connection with the revision settlement of the Malwan Taluka in the Ratnagiri District.

The services of the Rev H. G. Crabtree, Assistant Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Frontier Provinces with effect from the 29th October or subsequent date on which he may give over charge of the Chaplaincy of Karachi.

The Rev C. E. C. de Coetlogon, Chaplain of Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th December or subsequent date.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I. C. S., Ahmednagar, District. Mr. J. R. Hoof, I. C. S., Dharwar, District Mr. J. Taylor Lawrence, I. C. S., Nasik, District Mr. Godfrey F. S. Collins, I. C. S., Belgaum, District are appointed magistrates of the third class.

Mr. C. G. Freke appointed a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. Godfrey F. S. Collins appointed a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. J. Taylor Lawrence appointed a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Nasik.

Mr. J. R. Hood appointed a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Mr Arthur S V Acott appointed a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr J H Sanders appointed Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 21st November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Leave of absence out of India has been granted to Captain W. H. Cardale, from 5th December 1912 to 4th June 1913, and Lieutenant C. M. Ward, from 1st December 1912 to 1st June 1913.

Dr. W. A. C. Spence, Medical Officer of the Perim Coal Company, acted as Medical Officer in charge of the Observation Camp for pilgrims at Perim and Health Officer of the Port of Perim, from the 6th to 20th April both days inclusive.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Anderson, is granted six (6) months' leave out of India with effect from the 28th November 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Jameson, M. B. C. M. (Edin.), I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp resigns his Commission. Alexander Ashton to be second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. R. E. G. Gibson, I. C. S., to be his Private Secretary with effect from the 2nd October vice Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., reverting as First Assistant.

2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Maharatta Rly. Rifles:—The Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton to be Honorary Chaplain to complete the establishment with effect from 1st November.

Mr. S. J. Sarjant to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission vice Mr. T. S. Dawson.

The designation of Mr. J. Mercer has been changed from 'Temporary Architectural Draftsman' to 'Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay from 4th December.

Mr. H. H. M. Spink, Assistant Engineer, passed with credit on the 5th November an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

AMAZONS.

The news that a woman is serving with the Servian army reminds one that several German women fought in the War of Liberation. The most famous was Eleonore Prochaska. In 1813 at the age of 28, she deserted her home, spent all she had saved as a cook to buy a man's clothing and a volunteer's equipment, and joined Lutzow's famous corps. Her sex was not discovered. She distinguished herself by the greatest bravery, especially in the battle in which she was mortally wounded. Her company were storming a hill from the top of which the French were pouring a disastrous fire. She snatched a drum that a dead French drummer had dropped, and marched on beating the charge. "You new, cook, wash, sing, and shoot better than any of us," said the companion at her side, "and now it turns out you can drum too." "That's because I come from Potsdam," she answered merrily. Shortly after that she fell shouting to the lieutenant who was near her, "Lieutenant, I'm a girl."

Another famous Amazon, of the same war, and in the same corps, was Anna Luhring. She enlisted in 1814, at the age of eighteen. She fought as well as any of her comrades, and her sex was not discovered till she was traced by her father. Her captain refused to dismiss to fine a soldier, and she went through the whole campaign. When the time came for her to resume women's clothes she was lionised in Berlin. Sophia Kruger was another woman soldier, a dressmaker by trade. She made her own uniform, cut her hair, enlisted, and took part in the siege of Stettin. Her sex was discovered when she was wounded; but she returned to the ranks when she recovered, and won the Iron Cross by her bravery. Maria Werder, the wife of a Silesian farmer, enlisted with her husband, and went through the whole campaign with him without her sex being discovered. She was such a keen soldier that she was promoted to sergeant, and in that capacity she drilled recruits. There were other women who fought in the war; their records have been carefully searched, and there is not one whose career shows the slightest stain.

THE WEATHER.

Disturbance in Persia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Light rain continued on the south-east Madras coast, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. There are signs of a disturbance in Persia which may affect Northern India.

Forecast :—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rabi sowings expected to improve. Cotton pickings continue. Cotton crop no damage done. Rapeseed doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop no damage done. All crops doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi.—Bright no signt of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects improving.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress. Cotton prospects much improved. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop prospects improving.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton Crop making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th Nov., 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Delhi and in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is below normal in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen and is generally in defect both during the day and at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme southern districts.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast. Moderate rain has been reported from Colombo also.

Some showers are again likely on the south Coromandel Coast and in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 2nd November, was 29·957 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following Summary of crop and season reports for the Bombay Presidency during the last week has been published :—

There was general rain during the week in the Presidency proper. It was beneficial except in parts of the Konkan and Belgaum where it did some harm to the harvested kharif crops. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Threshing in progress in parts of Sind, the Konkan, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Gujarat Native States and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Toar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Kathiawar and Baroda. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Dharwar and Kathiawar where they were damaged by insects. The fodder supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition but is deficient in parts of Satara and Cutch, and in bad condition in Ahmednagar. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar and Bijapur; the supply is improving in West Khandesh. Prices of foodgrains have risen in Kanara, have fallen in Karachi, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Poona and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Sind 14 to 41 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 29 to 52 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 32 to 44 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

The public health is generally good. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient 4,350 persons emigrated from Ahmednagar during the week. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 23rd November were 8,864 in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and 1,771 in the Jath State.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 15th Nov., 1912.	Total from 1st April to 15th Nov. 1912.	For week ending 17th Nov. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 17th Nov. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	24	774	19	743
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	16	766	22	762
Vessels transported	17	547	9	483
Vessels attended to	2	63	1	45
Vessels warped	0	54	1	35

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO THOSE BELOW PAR

A Statement by a Famous Doctor.

No matter how favourable may be the climatic conditions at a given season, there are, unfortunately, always large numbers of people who feel out of sorts, depressed and languid.

Such sensations are invariably due to a lack of body-building food and phosphorus. Doctors constantly emphasise this, and that distinguished practitioner, Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, has written: "Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities."

When suffering from the sensations mentioned, everyone knows he requires a tonic. What this tonic should be, Dr. Wheeler clearly lays down. "A combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves is exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

Some sixteen thousand doctors have written of the remarkable results they have obtained with Sanatogen, which is used by some of the most distinguished men living.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the distinguished author, writes: "I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true tonic food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

633-12 Dubash Ganji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehm and D
325-12 Uapant V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry Crawford B and Co.
1016-11 Mulla and M Tulockchand and Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff P and D
786-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdji Shinde Subnis.
754-11 Judah B K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
683-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Biodhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
333-12 Bhimji and Co—Naratumdas Morarji Goculdas
788-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co—Meghji Hirji vs Hansraj Hirji Moti and D.
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosain Essay Bick M R and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
1041-12 Ghit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.
587-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Peet R K and Co
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(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

618-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bhatka Waghji Shaji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhat Kat Dubash and P
399-12 Motichand & D Mangaldas Lalubhai vs Messrs Kessa walter and another Mirza M and M
283-11 Motichand and D V Khadar M vs S N Narda Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co
1050-09 Raghowaya N and Co Gordhandas Girdhardas vs Chilvasetty Sachasetty and another Chitnis M and K
571-11 Madhoji K and C Chogbai widow Messrs Tilochand Hookamchand Little and Co
318-12 Chitnis M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Snabuddin Ghatay and others Ardshir H D and Co Sabnis and G Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M
1042 11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabji Essaji Moti and D
186-12 Pateli and E Abdul Latiff Hassanmia vs Ahmed Miya Hasan Miya Jeh G and B
184-12 Mulla and M Pochomal Bros vs K V Kapadia Jam R and D.
747-10 Mulji K and T Manilal Jesunghlal vs Virchand Jeychand Manch and N
174-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasan Syed Abdal Rahim vs Haridas Purshotam Little and Co.
175-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasam Syed Abdul Rehman vs Lakhmidas Ramdas
607-10 Bhai K and G Goviadji Kanji vs Padamsay Velji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
228-12 Jeh G and B Limjibhoy Motabhoy and Sons vs Chunilal Motiram a firm Capt and V
1028-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidbar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and B Bhraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Submis and G
880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
437-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneeklal Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talchchand vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
15282-12 Jeh and S Mistri Tricum Valji vs Haji Hoosein Haji Tyab—Payne and W.
671-12 Dubash and P Sha Hansa Valaji and Co vs Sha Raghnath Tarachand and W Khem L and M.
736-12 In Person—S R Irani vs Irani B M Todiwala —Mulla and M.
755-12 Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs Dayal Mulji and others—Mulla and M.
774-12 Little and Co—Hoosenbhai Abdul Kader Vasi vs Shaikh Adam Hoosenally Vasi—Edg G W and Co.
357-12 Ard H D and Co—C A Dhalal vs N M Cama —M M Cama.
1032-10 Wadia S and Co—Hari Valubdas Kashidas vs Kanayalal Jagharagu—Submis and G.
473-12 Ard H D and Co—Nanabhai Purshotum vs S K Bale—Sme B and Co.
1050-11 Narajmal and Co—Tribhowandas Maguldas Nathabhoy vs Mahomedali Lukuanji Sullemanji—Surajmal and Co.
782-07 Mulla and M—Vassanji Mulji vs Jairaj Narsey Wadia S and Co.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The thirteenth annual report of the Stage Society has just been issued. Among other things, it mentions that the society has now produced eighty-nine plays, of which fifty-five were by English writers and thirty-four by Continental dramatists. With eight exceptions, these works were all produced "for the first time on an English stage." During the past season no fewer than 110 plays (ninety-nine original works by English writers and eleven translations into English of the works of prize dramatists) were submitted to the society, of which seven were produced. The report gives full details of the action taken during the year against the Censorship and on behalf of the Repertory Theatre and records the passing of the following resolution at a conference held in London last December :—That this Conference is of the opinion that a Repertory Theatre Association should be formed in the interests of the existing Repertory Theatres, and to assist in the institution of other Repertory Theatres and asks the Repertory Theatres of Manchester, Glasgow, and Liverpool each to appoint a representative to act with the chairman and one other member of the Stage Society in drawing up a scheme for submission to a further meeting of the Conference. The report, which is signed by Mr. Frederic Whelen, chairman of the council, and, Mr. W. Hector Thomson, hon. treasurer, further makes the gratifying statement that the financial balance on the credit side of the society's accounts is now over £1,800.

The Dramatic Censorship continues its career. Having done its best to injure the intellectual drama it now turns to the music-hall and lays its ban on what may be called, frankly, the commercial drama. Professor Reinhardt, who was responsible for the stage-management of the play which was banned at the Palace Theatre in mail week, has said in an interview that he was "heart-broken" at the Lord Chamberlain's action, and that he "would not put his name to anything that was not artistic and clean." How far a piece which seems to consist, in large measures, of the success of a lover over a husband, is artistic and clean depends, of course, on the manner of its presentment; and on that matter the Lord Chamberlain knows more than the general public, for his representative has seen a dress rehearsal, and the general public have not. So long, therefore, as he possesses his powers of veto, the Lord Chamberlain may or may not have been perfectly justified in exercising them upon "A Venetian Night." But the point is that he has no moral or artistic right to such powers. Apropose of this the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—We have protested against their use in the case of the Theatre; we are no less against them in the case of the Music Hall. We claim that the Press and the Public are quite able to take care of the propriety of the stage. The Palace Theatre itself has lately provided an illustration of this. The sketch in which Mlle. Gaby Deslys lately appeared there was found, as its first public performance, to call for rather severe criticisms; the management of the theatre took note of these, and the character of the piece was duly modified. Such is the only form of Censorship a self-respecting people can be expected to tolerate".

Is this quite the kind of thing we are expecting our English Repertory Theatres to trouble about? Is it not all as stagey as anything can be? Would any such American Mrs. Mandover make such an appointment in her bedroom at 11-30 p.m., or any such Dr. Mandover relieve his feelings as a wounded husband by having a good "blub" over his brother's right shoulder? Would any distinguished American surgeon, on discovering that his wife had been receiving letters from a young, decadent poet, go tearing about his park at midnight with a pistol in his hand to slay that poet? Would he not rather call upon the young man, quite peacefully next day and tell him, tranquilly but firmly, that if he wrote any more of his perfumed letters to his wife, he would get his head rather well punched? (And how many doctors at Long Island have parks round their houses?) Would any normal woman—even when suffering from nerves—call her husband a butcher one moment, and shriek that she loathed and detested him; and, two minutes later, in his absence, confide to his brother that, of course, she didn't loathe or detest him, or regard him as a butcher, but that the thing that was distressing her was her unrealised maternal instinct? Dr. and Mrs. Mandover did and said all these things. They may all seem natural enough in the original, but they seemed exceedingly unnatural last night turned into English. If the Poet had only been given a cold in the head instead of these violent hæmorrhages, "Instinct" might have been a most amusing farce. However, as has been said, the production was a success, thanks to the acting. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, an actor who is absurdly seldom seen in London, played the part of the Doctor in a quite masterly, as well as masterful, way. He even cried so well that nobody laughed—a really brilliant histrionic essay in the case or so essentially manly a personality. And his fine voice and expressive face were always worth studying. Miss Lilion Braithwaite, as the wife, also threw herself into an inexplicable character with a perfectly noble energy; and, if she never for a single instant looked the sort of woman who would one moment call her husband a butcher and the next express her longing to be the mother of his children—well, that was her happiness rather than her fault. Miss Muriel Beaumont played quite prettily as the wife's extraordinary silly sister, Amy, who at first implores Mrs. Mandover to have nothing more to do with the poet, and about three minutes later implores her to see him; and Mr. Norman McKeown was the Arthur—a scientific sort of person who tells Braddy in the second act that he is a Superman, and declines to believe him when he roars in reply, "I'm not! I'm a savage!" And Mr. A. S. Homewood, Mr. Tom Mowbray, and Miss Mary Raby gave most finished performances in small parts.

The announcement on the programme at the Duke of York's Theatre that "Instinct," by Penrhyn Stanlaws, from the French of M. Henry Kistemaeckers, had been "produced at the Liverpool Repertory Theatre," gave rise to the most favourable expectations, for previously there had seldom been a play produced by one of these Repertory Theaters which did not possess originality as well as any number of other good qualities. True they had all been by British authors and after his experience of M. Kistemaeckers play one is not the least inclined to hope that they will continue to be British. For the success of "Instinct" was emphatically one of acting, not of drama. The play is, indeed, a shoddy affair. Let us glance at the story. Mary Mandover loves her husband, the great Braddy Mandover, M.D., of Long Island, New York. At least, she thinks she loves him. Yet she permits the passionate advances of one Atherton, a poet, who sends her rapturous letters—"reeking with perfume." And when Braddy gets wind of the affair, and decides to take her away to Switzerland, she allows Atherton a last interview—in her bedroom at half-past eleven at night!—so that she may talk to him like a mother! Here the young man, who is suffering from some disease which involves hæmorrhages, is so shocked at the news of the Swiss trip that he falls to the floor, senseless bleading at the mouth, and dying. Meanwhile Braddy has the idea that Mary is meeting her lover in the park, and goes raging around with a pistol. As he has remarked to his brother and partner, Arthur Mandover, "When the crisis comes, the most civilised of us is only a savage after all! I am one—a primitive man! The dormant animal in us masters us! It is mastering me. I'm proud of it! Presently he returns and gradually he discovers what has happened in his wife's bedroom. He thereupon informs her that he is quite calm, and proceeds to talk at her through his clenched teeth and to glare ferociously. He also refuses to save the dying poet. He could, if he liked, but he won't, so there! Whereupon his wife tells him she loathes him, and this has such an effect upon him that he bursts out crying on Arthur's shoulder, and feeling better for the outburst, goes into the bedroom to watch the poet die. Here, his doctor's instinct proves too much for him. He saves the young man's life, returns to his wife, who declares that she loves him after all, and the curtain falls on what is supposed to be a happy ending.

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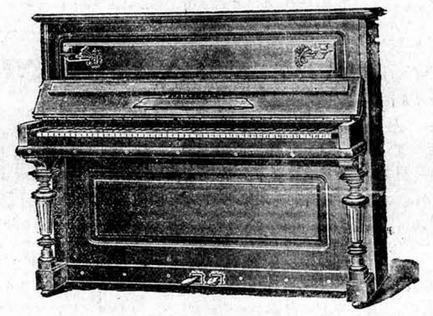

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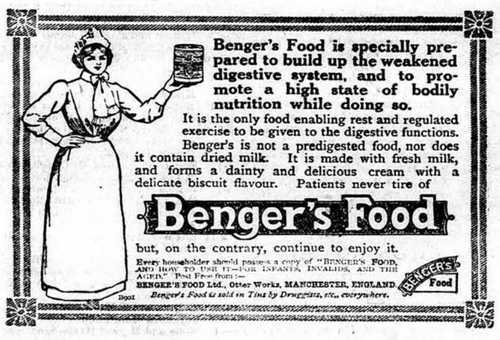

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